

THE HASTINGS CONSERVER.

VOLUME V.---NO. 43.

HASTINGS, DAKOTA COUNTY, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1866.

\$2 00 PER YEAR.

THE CONSERVER.

BY IRVING TODD & BRO.



TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 6, 1866.

An Explanation.

We publish on the second page a report of the anti-monopoly meeting at Hastings last Saturday. The proceedings show that the St. Paul papers were requested to publish the report, and the secretary will perhaps explain why he furnished a report for *The Press* alone. *The Pioneer* would have willingly published it without this request, if it had been promptly furnished, but as we presume the citizens are not responsible for the remissness of their secretary, we give place to it after its appearance in a contemporary. *Pioneer*, 1st.

As this would seem to call for an explanation, we would state that we furnished no paper with the minutes of this meeting save our own, but mailed both of the St. Paul papers a marked copy of *The Conserver* containing it on Tuesday. If *The Press* obtained the report sooner than *The Pioneer* it is by no favoritism on our part, but by some arrangement with outsiders. We certainly intended that neither should see it until our issue of the 9th ult. had reached them. Is not this satisfactory?

The Olaf Mirror, in a humorous article showing up the fertile soil of Kansas, says:

"A few hours after planting cucumber seeds the dirt began to fly, and the vines came up like a streak; and, although the planter started off at the top of his speed, the vines overtook and covered him, and on taking out his knife to cut the 'damned thing' he found a large cucumber gone to seed in his pocket."

At Dumfries, recently, a woman gave birth to a child with three tongues. The child enjoys good health, and otherwise is perfect in form. *Exchange*.

Of course it must have been of the feminine gender.

We received this morning a copy of *The Post*, from Chicago, bearing date Nov. 14th, 1865, having accomplished the trip of less than six hundred miles in two months and twenty-one days. Quick time that.

State News.

The Press, at Winona, has suspended publication.

An effort is being made to consolidate Minneapolis and St. Anthony under one city organization.

Gov. Marshall offers a reward of \$500 for the apprehension of Patrick McEntee, who recently murdered Mrs. W. Padden, in Mower County.

The amount of duties on imports collected in the district of Minnesota in 1865 was \$20,832.29, of which \$46,494.67 was collected at the port of St. Paul, and \$4,337.62 at Pembina.

The chief quartermaster's office at St. Paul was closed Jan. 31, and the business turned over to Capt. Nash, quartermaster at Fort Snelling. The total cash disbursements of this office since Oct. 10, 1864, when Capt. Carver assumed its duties, were \$1,488,957.18. Among the purchases during that period were 7,800 tons of hay, 150,000 bushels of grain, and 3,500 cords of wood.

We are informed that as Wm. Vinson, son of Robert Vinson, of Courtland, had only ten years of age--was returning from a neighbor's to his father's house, he fell into an old well which had been concealed by the snow. The poor little fellow, unable to get out again, remained in this terrible position from Sunday noon, the 14th of this month, until Friday noon, the 19th--five days and five nights--without food, shelter, or succor from any quarter. Mr. Daniel Price accidentally passed the well, and hearing the piteous cries of the boy, rescued him from his confinement, but not from his danger. His hands and feet are terribly frozen, and it is feared that he cannot survive his injuries. If he does he will probably be maimed for life. *St. Peter Statesman*.

Mr. George Lantz, of Roscoe, in this county, started on Saturday, the 29th inst., to go down into the "Popples" saying that perhaps he should go to Mantoville, and that if he did he would not be back that night or for a day or so. On Sunday morning his horse returned riderless; search being made, Mr. Lantz was found frozen to death, within about a mile of Roscoe, and a quarter of a mile from a house. It seems that he had taken off the bridle and blanket from his horse and turned him loose, and was trying to make his way home in shelter of a fence, but had not vitality enough to reach assistance, and so perished. Mr. Lantz was some twenty-five or thirty years of age, healthy and robust, and leaves a young widow to mourn her early and sad bereavement. *Goodland Republican*.

The Magazines.

The Lady's Friend.--The February number of this interesting magazine is received, and "contents noted." As its name indicates, it is the lady's friend, and she should have it by all means.

Godley's Lady's Book.--This favorite contains the usual variety of stories, patterns, household receipts (the latter alone worth double the year's subscription), etc., etc. The Crossing Sweep, steel engraving, is very pretty. Every lady should have it. A specimen copy sent for 20 cts.

The Old Guard.--This staunch democratic periodical commences a new volume greatly enlarged and otherwise improved. The February number contains the second of its series of rebel generals--Stonewall Jackson--a fine steel portrait. This is the only publication of the kind in the United States.

Democrat's Monthly.--The February number of this indispensable household adjunct contains Open the Door Dear Arrah for Me, a new song; a beautiful steel engraving, Bird's-Eye View of Washington; Colored Fashion-Plate; Ancient and Modern Valentines; wood cut; Emir Hassan, a poem by William Cullen Bryant; Miscellaneous readings, stories, patterns, etc., etc., and profuse illustrations. Besides all these, the publisher furnishes a large sheet of patterns extra with every number. Large inducements for getting up clubs.

Our Young Folks.--The February number contains Puck's Work, by Gail Hamilton; The Ice Fairies, by Mary L. Smith; Lessons in Magic; Frost Work, by Albert Laighton; The Tale of Two Knights, Part II, by C. D. Shanley; A Visit to Mount Vernon, by J. T. Trowbridge; The Four Seasons, by Lucretia P. Hale; A Summer in Leslie Goldwaite's Life, by the author of Faith Gartney's Childhood; Aloft in the Forest, by Mayne Reid; Mabel's Wish, by Tacie Townsend; Winter Song, by Emily H. Miller, and the usual collection of puzzles, enigmas, etc., which have rendered the magazine popular among the young people. The illustrations--some thirty in number--are in the best style of wood engraving, from designs by prominent artists.

The Atlantic Monthly.--The table of contents of the February number is as follows:--English Opinion on the American War, by W. W. Rosetti; Two Pictures, by J. G. Whittier; The Freedman's Story, Part I, by William Parker; The Origin of the Gypsies, by G. W. Housner; Passages from Hawthorne's Note Books, Part II; Court Cards, by C. J. Sprague; A Landscape Painter, by Henry James, Jr.; Riviera di Ponente, by James F. Clarke; Dr. Johns, Part XIII, by Donald G. Mitchell; The Chimney Corner, by Mrs. Stowe; Griffith, Gaunt, by Charles Reade; Three Months Among the Reconstructionists, Sidney Andrew ("Dixie") of *The Boston Advertiser*; Reviews and Literary Notices.

A curious calculation has been made by a *scientist*, well known in France by his peculiar antipathy to the house fly. He collected three thousand flies in a room, measuring two cubic metres; on the floor he spread a pound of loaf sugar. At the expiration of four days he went in to investigate the result of his experiment. There remained a table-spoonful of sugar. This statistician, therefore, calculates that, sugar being at the rate of thirteen cents a pound, a fly costs the country twenty cents from its birth to its demise.

The pardon brokerage case has been brought to a close. Gen. Baker was indicted for having unlawfully restrained the personal liberty of Mrs. Lucy L. Cobb, and to have extorted from her the sum of \$200, which sum was paid to her through Gen. Baker for procuring a pardon based on false pretences, the lady being engaged in such brokerage business. The jury, after an absence from the court of an hour and twenty minutes, returned with a verdict of guilty of false imprisonment, and not guilty of extortion.

Pittsburgh is well deserving of its *nom de plume*, the Birmingham of America. Its substantial growth is indicated by the fact that while seven years ago that city had but five banks, now it has twenty, with a capital of \$65,000,000. It has five large cotton factories, and several woolen ones. It has no less than fifty glass-making establishments, which produced \$12,000,000 worth last year. In the iron trade, the amount of manufacture is immense. The value of its coal trade is estimated at \$9,000,000, while its oil trade and manufacture is put at \$15,000,000.

Caracas, the capital of Venezuela, has been destroyed by an earthquake. We have no statement as to the loss of life. The population of the city was some 50,000. In 1812, by a similar convulsion of nature at the same place, 12,000 persons perished.

Masonic.

VERMILION LODGE, No. 2, R. A. M. Stated meetings Friday on or preceding full moon in each month at the hall, corner Second and Vermilion Streets. C. H. LANGE, R. W. M. J. J. MARVIN, Secretary.

DAKOTA LODGE, No. 1, A. F. and A. M. Stated meetings 2d and 4th Wednesday in each month at their hall, corner Second and Vermilion Streets. R. J. MARVIN, W. M. C. O. BULL, Secretary.

MT. MORIAM LODGE, No. 35, A. F. and A. M. Stated meetings 1st and 3d Mondays in each month at their hall, corner Second and Vermilion Streets. J. S. RING, W. M. J. F. NEWTON, Secretary.

VERMILION LODGE, No. 2, R. A. M. Stated meetings 1st and 3d Tuesdays in each month at their hall, corner Second and Vermilion Streets. JOHN INGRAM, N. G. N. W. PARSONS, Recording Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, St. Luke's Church, Rev. Dr. MERRICK, Pastor. Regular services at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M. PRESBYTERIAN, Rev. C. S. LE DUC, Pastor. Services 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School 12 M. METHODIST, Rev. J. N. ROBERTS, Pastor. Home of service 10:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Sunday School at 12 M. LUTHERAN, Rev. J. N. ROBERTS, Pastor. Home of service 10:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Sunday School at 12 M. ROMAN CATHOLIC, Rev. P. HENRY, Pastor. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 12 M.

HASTINGS LUMBER MARKET.

Corrected weekly by OWENS & LITTLE.

Common Lumber, \$15 00 per 1000 ft. No. 1, 32 00 No. 2, 30 00 No. 3, 28 00 No. 4, 26 00 No. 5, 24 00 No. 6, 22 00 No. 7, 20 00 No. 8, 18 00 No. 9, 16 00 No. 10, 14 00 No. 11, 12 00 No. 12, 10 00 No. 13, 8 00 No. 14, 6 00 No. 15, 4 00 No. 16, 2 00 No. 17, 1 00 No. 18, 0 50 No. 19, 0 25 No. 20, 0 10 No. 21, 0 05 No. 22, 0 02 No. 23, 0 01 No. 24, 0 00 No. 25, 0 00 No. 26, 0 00 No. 27, 0 00 No. 28, 0 00 No. 29, 0 00 No. 30, 0 00 No. 31, 0 00 No. 32, 0 00 No. 33, 0 00 No. 34, 0 00 No. 35, 0 00 No. 36, 0 00 No. 37, 0 00 No. 38, 0 00 No. 39, 0 00 No. 40, 0 00 No. 41, 0 00 No. 42, 0 00 No. 43, 0 00 No. 44, 0 00 No. 45, 0 00 No. 46, 0 00 No. 47, 0 00 No. 48, 0 00 No. 49, 0 00 No. 50, 0 00 No. 51, 0 00 No. 52, 0 00 No. 53, 0 00 No. 54, 0 00 No. 55, 0 00 No. 56, 0 00 No. 57, 0 00 No. 58, 0 00 No. 59, 0 00 No. 60, 0 00 No. 61, 0 00 No. 62, 0 00 No. 63, 0 00 No. 64, 0 00 No. 65, 0 00 No. 66, 0 00 No. 67, 0 00 No. 68, 0 00 No. 69, 0 00 No. 70, 0 00 No. 71, 0 00 No. 72, 0 00 No. 73, 0 00 No. 74, 0 00 No. 75, 0 00 No. 76, 0 00 No. 77, 0 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THE CONSERVER.

IRVING TODD & BRO.,
Proprietors.

Office Over the First National Bank.

Miscellaneous Items.

The murders of the Cuban, Otero, at Brooklyn, were sentenced to be hanged on March 9.

The steamer Richmond, from Savannah for Baltimore, with 300 bales of cotton, went ashore on Cape Hatteras on the 24th, and will be a total wreck.

The steamer *Adelphi*, having on board 1,020 bales of cotton, was burned a few days ago, on the Altamaha River, in Georgia. Five or six negroes lost their lives.

The *New York Police Gazette* having published an editorial disclaimer of the libel against Mr. A. T. Stewart, that gentleman has withdrawn his libel suit against the editors of that paper.

Lithographic stone has been discovered near St. Louis. It is found in a place where it is said to be equal to that which comes from Bavaria.

The manufacture of silk was more than one hundred thousand years in traveling into England from the shores of the Bosphorus. It had been practiced for a hundred years in Italy before it crossed the Alps.

There are now in existence no less than fourteen hundred and fifty-seven oil companies, with a total capital of eight hundred and sixty-nine millions, five hundred and ninety-four thousand dollars.

It is said a telegraphic operator in Philadelphia, named Finley, receives two messages from different points, both at the same time, writing one with his right hand and the other with his left.

New iron mines have been discovered in the neighborhood of Iran, in Spain, for the working of which a special line of railway is to be constructed. The products of the mines will, it is estimated, reach one hundred thousand tons per annum.

Rufus Choate, only son of the deceased illustrious orator of that name, died in Dorchester, Mass., on Monday last, week from the effects of hardships suffered during the war. Mr. C. is said to have been a talented and successful lawyer in Boston.

A new line of steamboats is to be put on the Mississippi from La Crosse to St. Paul, in opposition to the DuSable line, about which so much complaint has been made. Of course the line has satisfactory assurances of fair treatment from the railway company, or it would not be started.

Cyrus H. McCormick, inventor of the celebrated reaping machine and a native of Virginia, has given to the establishment of a McCormick Professorship of practical mechanics in Washington College, of which the general is now president.

Recently a cubic block of steel, of the enormous weight of one hundred tons, was successfully cast at the new works of Messrs. Bessemer & Sons, at East Greenwich. At Bolton, Lancashire, a block of similar steel, weighing two hundred and fifty tons, was cast by the aid of Messrs. Ireland & Sons' patent super-tower furnace.

In the vicinity of Surprise Valley, Nevada, is an extensive quarry of gypsum, perfectly crystallized, and as transparent as blocks of ice from the clearest pond. This rock naturally breaks in perfect squares, without cutting can be used for building purposes. A building constructed of this material would certainly present a splendid and fairy-like appearance.

The extreme heat of some of the deep English mines is so great that the men are obliged to work naked and have cold water thrown over them at times to revive them. Eighty degrees of dry heat is not an extraordinary temperature for a deep mine, and in one case it reaches 110. The perspiration of the poor miner is so great that he sometimes loses as much as ten pounds weight during the day's work.

At the recent annual election for officers of the Northern Line Packet Company, Capt. Thomas B. Rhodes was elected president for another term, Capt. Griffith, secretary, and Capt. Ward, superintendent. Capt. J. H. Mason will act as general manager.

Capt. Weldon, late of the Memphis line, will command the *Hackey State*, in place of Capt. Mason. The line will be daily-one packet leaving St. Paul and one leaving St. Louis every day.

The completion of the Antietam cemetery is reported to be in a forward state. When this is done it will be ready for the removal and interment of the remains, which are scattered over the fields and roadsides for a distance of fifteen or twenty miles around to the number of at least six thousand. Pennsylvania and Rhode Island would have received from the governors of nearly all the states expressing their determination to ask of their several state legislatures an appropriation, and the appointment of trustees to co-operate with the Maryland board.

The most inspired and distinguished of the New York hair dressers has introduced the custom of dressing the hair of his lovely customers, by adding and blending with the natural growth of the hair, the novelty of the new no new thing, but the novelty of the present fashion rests in the fact that there is no wish to match the natural hair with the false, but the contrary—locks of yellow are intermixed with the dark hair of the brunette, while the blonde's golden tresses are striped with black. This unique style is called the Zebra, and it is expected it will be a great success.

The Distinguished Dead of 1865.

The year just closed bears with itself from the arena of active life to the realm of memory many of the able men whose deeds have contributed to the history of the age, and whose opinions have moulded and guided the development of civilization. The termination of our terrible civil war has undoubtedly lessened the aggregate total of the mortality lists, but this cause has produced no perceptible diminution in the losses of the great men; when each successful general is marshaled into the history of the war, the names of the victims numbered in the holocaust of death during 1865 were the most illustrious in fame and character. The United States was called upon to mourn the loss of her president, three senators, and four governors from among her ablest statesmen. Turkey, Canada, and Great Britain have followed the mourners of their respective governments to the tomb. The names of literature have been the names of the great men of the pen. Mrs. Sigourney, Dr. Wayland, Miss Gould, and Mrs. Gaskell. Catholicism laments the great Cardinal Wiseman. Music has lost William Vincent Wallace and William H. Fry, and Art, McLellan, Herring, and Neagle. The various departments of science have been deprived of eminent scholars in Backe, Dr. Worcester, Olfendoff, and Dr. Valentine Mott. Royalty has yielded to the King of Terrors the Belgian monarch and the heir apparent of the mighty empire of the Russians. Other of lesser fame are embroiled in the melancholy list, including the wives of Lord Brougham, Mr. Seward, and Keble, the widows of DeLoqueville, Lord Raleigh, Aaron Burr, and Tom Moore, and the mother of the lamented Thackeray.

The following is a classified list for the year, containing nearly one hundred names:

STATESMEN AND DIPLOMATS.—Abraham Lincoln, president of the United States; Lord Palmerston, English premier; Richard Cobden; Edward Everett; Mousa; Sayfitt Pasha, great Turkish statesman; an; Thomas H. Hicks, United States senator from Maryland; William Cannon, governor of Delaware; Duc de Morny, French statesman; J. E. D. Doty, governor of Utah; Sir E. B. P. Tache, Canadian premier; John Brough, governor of Ohio; William Medill, prominent Ohioan; Preston King, New York senator; Jacob C. Lamier, Vermont senator; Thomas Corwin, minister to Mexico; William A. Barstow, ex-governor of Wisconsin; M. Depin, French premier; general; M. De Villiers, French minister of the treasury; James Morris, Canadian politician.

AUTHORS.—Thomas C. Haliburton (Sam Slick); Hannah F. Gould, poetess; Francis Wayland, moralist; Joseph B. Worcester, philologist; Mrs. J. E. Gaskell, novelist; M. Joseph Pierre Proudhon, French political essayist; Leigh Hunt, editor of *Chambers' Journal*; Mrs. H. C. Conant, writer of sketches; Mary H. C. Booth, poetess; Isaac Taylor, English literature; Richard Hildreth, historian; Professor Robert Aytoun, Scotch literature.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.—Gen. John J. Pegram, rebel army; Maj. Gen. W. C. Whiting, rebel army; Marshal Magin, French army; Rear Admiral C. H. Dupont, United States navy; Manuel Doblado, Mexican officer; Commodore John C. Long, United States navy; Sir Francis W. Austin, senator of England; Brig. Gen. A. S. Skimmedplenny, U.S.A.; Gen. Lauro, French soldier; Col. Reno de Russy, U.S. engineer.

CLERGY.—Bishop Thomas C. Brownell, Episcopal church; Rev. G. A. Marlett, president of Irving College; Cardinal Nicholas Wiseman; Bishop J. D. De Lancy, Episcopalian; Bishop Potter; Rev. W. L. Thornton.

ARTISTS.—Composers, etc.—John Nangle, Philadelphia artist; W. D. Henning, English artist; William Vincent Wallace, celebrated composer; Sir P. Wallace, English painter; William H. Fry, American composer; John McLellan, American artist; Joseph Court, French historical painter.

SCIENTISTS.—Sir William Rowan Hamilton, British astronomer; J. F. Encke, Prussian astronomer; Valentine Mott, American surgeon; H. G. Olfendoff, grammarian; Armand Gressly, Swiss geologist; Sir Joseph Paxton, British inventor; Sir William J. Hooker, English botanist.

KINGS AND NOBLES.—Leopold II. of Belgium; Joseph Bonaparte, prince of Musignano; Duke of Northumberland, English peer; Lord Camberland, English peer; Earl of Bradford, English peer; the Russian Czarowitch.

JURISTS.—Judge Alexander Stuart, of Nova Scotia; B. J. Drayton, chief justice of Liberia; Chief Justice Ames, of Rhode Island; A. L. Jordan, lawyer, of New York; D. S. Goldington, lawyer, of New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Mrs. Smythe, mother of Thackeray; Lady Brougham; widow of Alexis de Tocqueville; Edmund Ruffin, senator of South Carolina; Mad. Jamel, widow of Aaron Burr; Jacob Little, great broker; Mrs. William H. Seward; Tom Sayers, pugilist; George Livermore, great Boston merchant; widow of the poet Moore; wife of Louis Kossuth.

Abd-el Kader, while recently passing through Blois, received a deputation of the Freemasons of that city joined by one of Tours and one of Nantes. The Freemasons complimented him on his acts of humanity and charity during the war, and he in reply, said that he was a Freemason; "I thank the present committee for Freemasonry in general. I regard Freemasonry as the first institution of the world; and, in my opinion, any man who does not prefer to be a Freemason is an incomplete man. I hope the day will come when the principles of the order shall prevail in all the world, and then all its people will be at peace."

Influence of the Press.

In a sermon on thanksgiving day by the Rev. Mr. Leaven, rector of Trinity (Episcopal) church, Baltimore, he said: "I shall reserve the remainder of my remarks for a subject which is rarely alluded to in the pulpit, but which is exercising a most important influence upon every state, city, village, county, and family of our Union. I refer to the press—the newspaper—which from its smallest beginning, a luxury to the few, has become indispensable to the millions, and whose power in forming public sentiment is unmeasurable."

"To illustrate remotely the influence of this power, suppose a person of intelligence coming to your family every morning. He informs you of all that has occurred in your country, in Europe, or distant Asia. He gathers the details of each interesting event, and tells you what was said and done. In rain and tempest, in summer and winter, does this person pay you his daily visits, and not only brings you information, but gives you his opinion on each question that arises. In time he becomes one of you; he is identified with your family, and the character of yourself and those around you has been moulded by his influence."

"But the newspaper does more. It brings you an hundred different articles, besides advertisements. It can be read at leisure. Its information reaches children; and is read by servants. It forms the subject of conversation, and pleases the senses visits to your home, instructive, entertaining, and interesting to all. He estimates the force of this mighty engine! This French encyclopaedia helped to produce the French revolution by means of ponderous books, reaching the learned few."

"What increased influence must the modern press exert, scattering its myriad thoughts daily among the millions! How noble the ministry of the editor! How vast the capacity for good or evil! He may enter the family daily and diffuse cheerfulness, or he may dry the tears of sorrow, and estimate the force of this mighty engine! This French encyclopaedia helped to produce the French revolution by means of ponderous books, reaching the learned few."

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Taste of Parisians—Where It Comes.

You will see taste everywhere in Paris. The butcher has it as well as the jeweler, and fails to produce as fine of fact only because he has poorer materials on which to exercise his taste. Even a row of boots in the window of a poor cobbler has called forth my admiration. You cannot tell how it is, yet twenty pieces of shoe leather fascinate you, and will fascinate any one who has an eye for beauty. I have made a mistake in calling the art of beauty, which the French possess, genius. It appears such to a stranger, but on studying them one learns that they are trained to a sense of beauty. The many schools of art in Paris are not only for the rich but for the working classes. They receive gratuitous instruction. Some of them are engaged in toil during the day and attend only in the evening. Every year prizes are offered for excellence in the several departments of art; and the great Palais de l'Industrie, the French Crystal Palace, is set apart for the exhibition of specimens of taste.

"That," said I in astonishment, "the sight of finely furnished drawings from boys who learn to write and read, is it possible to attain such perfection with no instruction in reading and writing?" "Ah," was the answer, the churches of Paris have schools associated with them, and the young children are taught to read and write. My respect for the taste of the uneducated Parisians is increased. These French boys, if they are, are not nothing but bod-carriers, will carry a love and enthusiasm for the beautiful through life. As I have said before, one sees the effect of this training everywhere. Before I learned the cause I wondered at the neatness, order, and cleanliness of the poorer classes. In the meanest eating-house the most delicate stomach would not be offended, nor the most delicate garments soiled. The woman who serves you wears a clean dress, a fresh napkin that reminds you of a sheet, and a clean glass out of ten some flowers will be set before you. The children may be in the next room, and you will labor under the impression that some taking persons are taking dinner. Instead of animated dirt-heaps such as one sees in most cities, these children might be kissed with impunity. I have been made sick at heart in London streets by the sight of poor little wretches, with beautiful faces, all little with an impression of deep suffering, as if brutality were bruising out all that was sweet and healthy in their natures. Even New England might take some valuable lessons from the airy beauty-loving Parisians.

A HOME DEFENDED BY A PRAYER.
In one of the thirty-peopled dales of the Peak of Derbyshire stood a lone house, far from neighbors, inhabited by a farmer and his wife. Such is, or was, to be, the primitive simplicity of this district, that it was not till the sons of the house had taken the first step to go to school, that the father, in the presence of any of the inmates not having come home at the usual hour of retiring to rest. This was frequently the practice with the family in question, especially on market days, when the farmer having occasion to do so, returned late. One evening, when the husband was absent, the wife, being up-stairs, heard some one open the door and enter. Supposing it to be her husband, she lay awake, expecting him to come up-stairs. As the usual time elapsed, and he did not come, she arose and went down, when to her terror and astonishment she saw a sturdy fellow searching the house for plunder. At the first view of him, as she afterwards said, she felt ready to drop; but being naturally courageous, and a deeply religious disposition, the soon recovered herself, and, to the surprise of the intruder, she walked with apparent firmness to a chair which stood opposite, and sat herself in it. The intruder immediately seated himself in another chair, which stood opposite, and fixed his eyes upon her with a most savage expression. Her courage was almost spent; but, collecting herself she took up a prayer book, and, in the name of the Lord, she began to pray. The intruder, who had been looking steadily at the rufian, who now drew a large clasp-knife from his pocket, opened it, and with a murderous expression in his eyes, appeared ready to spring upon her. She, however, showed no visible emotion, but continued to pray earnestly and to look upon the man with calm seriousness. He rose, glanced at her, then at the knife, again he seemed to hesitate and wipe his weapon upon his hand, then once more glanced at her; she all the while continued to sit calmly, calling earnestly upon God. Suddenly a panic appeared to seize him; he blenched beneath her still fixed gaze, closed his knife, and went out. At a single spring she reached the door, shot the bolt with a convulsive rapidity, and fell senseless on the floor. When she recovered, she heard her husband's well-known step in surprise at finding it fastened. Rising, she admitted him, and in tones tremulous with agitation and gratitude told him of her danger and deliverance.

It has been estimated that tobacco is used by at least eight hundred millions of men, opium by four hundred millions; Indian hemp, by three hundred millions, and the coca leaf by two millions; and those who consume the belladonna, arsenic and other stimulants and narcotics, when enumerated, would swell the list to many millions more.

Prejudices are like rats, and a man's mind like a trap; they get in easily, and then, perhaps can't get out at all.

The military districts of Michigan and Wisconsin have been discontinued.

Things should not be done by halves. If it be right, do it boldly; if it be wrong, leave it undone. Every day is a little life, and our whole life is but a day repeated.

Young friends, begin early to keep things in their proper places; study neatness, order, economy, sobriety; in everything be just, honest, pure, lovely, and you will have a good report.

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THE CONSERVER.

Our Delegation.
We slip from *The New York Herald* the following biographies of the Minnesota members of the senate and house of representatives, of the present congress.

ALEXANDER RAMSEY.
He was born in Dauphin County, near Harrisburg, Penn., Sept. 8th, 1815; was clerk in the office of register of that county in 1832; was secretary of the electoral college of Pennsylvania in 1840; in 1841 was elected clerk of the state house of representatives; was a representative in congress from Pennsylvania from 1843 to 1847, and was chairman in 1848 of the state central committee of Pennsylvania. In 1848 he was appointed by President Tyler the first territorial governor of Minnesota, holding the office until 1853, during which service he took part in 1849 in negotiating a treaty at Mendota for the extinction of the title of the Sioux half-breeds to the lands on Lake Pepin; and in 1851 he negotiated another treaty with the Sioux nation by which the government acquired all the lands in Minnesota west of the Mississippi River, and opened that state to the large population now settled there; and also made a treaty with the Chippewa Indians on Red River, which he followed up with another in 1853. In 1855 he was mayor of the city of St. Paul, and was elected governor of Minnesota in 1858, continuing in that office until 1862. In 1863 he was elected a senator in congress from Minnesota for the term ending 1870, serving on the committee on naval affairs, post office, expenses in the senate, and as chairman of the committee on revolutionary pensions.

DANIEL S. NORTON.
Born in Mount Vernon, Knox County, O., April 12th, 1829; was educated at Kenyon college; served one year in the war with Mexico, in the Second Ohio Regiment; commenced the study of law in 1845 at Mount Vernon; and 1850 went across the plains to California; spending part of that and the following year in Nicaragua. Returning to Ohio he renewed the study of law and came to the bar in 1857; practiced his profession in that state until 1858, when he removed to Minnesota; in 1857 he was elected to the state senate, declining a re-election in 1859, but was re-elected in 1860, and also in 1863 and 1864, having been a member of the state house of representatives in 1862. In 1864 he took his seat as a senator in congress from Minnesota for the term ending in 1871.

WILLIAM WINDOM.
Born in Belmont County, O., in 1827, received an academic education, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1850; was elected prosecuting attorney for Knox County in 1852, and removed to Minnesota in 1853. He was elected a representative from that state to the thirty-six congress, serving on the committee on public lands and of the special committee of thirty-three on the rebellious states; was re-elected to the thirty-seventh congress, serving on the committee on public expenditures; also to the thirty-eighth, serving as chairman of the committee on Indian affairs, and of the special committee to visit, in 1865, the Indian tribes of the West. Re-elected to the thirty-ninth congress.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY.
He was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 3d, 1831; graduated at the central high school in that city, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1853; emigrated to Minnesota in 1857; was elected lieutenant governor of that state in 1859; re-elected in 1861, and in 1862 he was elected a representative from Minnesota to the thirty-eighth congress, serving on the committee on post office and post roads, and expenditures of the interior department, and also on the special committee on the Pacific railroad. Re-elected to the thirty-ninth congress.

Names of Countries.
Europe signifies a country of white complexion; so named because the inhabitants there were of a lighter complexion than those of either Asia or Africa.

Asia signifies between, or in the middle, from the fact that geographers have placed it between Europe and Africa.

Africa signifies the land of corn, or ears. It was celebrated for its abundance of corn and all sorts of grain.

Spain, a country of rabbits or conies. This country was once so infested with those animals that the inhabitants petitioned Augustus for an army to destroy them.

Italy, a country of pitch; from its yielding great quantities of black pitch, or beyond this, signifies the Phoenician, we are told, never extended their voyages.

Britain, the country of tin; as there were great quantities of lead and tin found on the adjacent islands. The Greeks called it Albion, which signifies in the Phoenician tongue either white or high mountains, from the whiteness of its shores, or the high rocks on the western coast.

Senator Gratz Brown on the 30th introduced a resolution to the senate instructing the post office committee to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the post office department to construct and operate at reduced rates telegraph lines under its direction, for the accommodation of the press and the public generally, in connection with the postal service. This resolution, if noted upon, will initiate a movement, the results and consequences of which will be of immense importance.

Miscellaneous Items.
The project of building a railroad across the isthmus of Tehuantepec is again being discussed, and several parties are seeking the necessary concessions from the Imperial government for that purpose.

Advices from Russia indicate that there will be, within a comparatively short period, a system of national representation, in other words, a Russian parliament. The question is only how far the present generation is fitted for such a change.

A bank poster was robbed, in New York, on the 26th, of a tin box containing \$10,000, by a fellow who personated a policeman so successfully that he induced a genuine "star" to take the prisoner to the police station while he himself took the box "to headquarters."

Atmospheric air on being condensed thirty times has its capacity for heat reduced to one-half, and if suddenly compressed to twenty times its ordinary density will disengage heat enough to show an elevation of temperature equal to 900 degrees Fahrenheit.

A Chicago paper says that if those who are in possession of the Lincoln medal, sold for the benefit of the late northwestern sanitary fair, will examine it closely, they will discover that by a strange coincidence a line made by an accidental crack in the die marks the exact course of the bullet which deprived the president of his life.

Queen Victoria is the wealthiest sovereign in Europe. She receives a large sum, spends little, gives less, and all her expenses paid, and her property is accumulating at an enormous amount. Her benefactions most frequently recorded are three guineas to the fortunate mothers of as many children at a birth. If she lives forty years longer, as she well may, coming of a long-lived family, she will die worth as many more millions than any but a Rothschild could realize.

A Paris butcher has obtained authority to open a shop for the sale of horse-flesh on the condition that he will construct a special slaughterhouse for the horse, the flesh of which is to be sold as food. The slaughter house will be placed under the superintendence of an inspector especially appointed for that purpose. The opening of the shop is to be celebrated by a grand popular banquet at which horse meat will form the principal ingredient of the dishes.

In a collection of war anecdotes, it is stated that a certain soldier was singularly lucky in saving his life in one of the actions in which his regiment was engaged. The drums beating to arms before he had finished his dinner, he thrust a piece of bacon, too precious a morsel in such precarious times to be wasted, into the breast pocket of his coat. After the battle was over he discovered a bullet in the bacon; and even afterwards, when thankfully recounting the tale of his miraculous escape, he used to say that he was doubly fortunate, for that he "not only saved his bacon, but his bacon had saved him."

Frederick Hudson, esp., the well-known managing editor of *The New York Herald*, has been compelled at last by his gradually failing health, to relinquish the position he has held for many years. He has received leave of absence for two years, and will spend the time in traveling, as the state of his health may warrant, and it may be mentioned to the credit of Mr. Bennett that he did not part with the man who has served him so faithfully without placing in his hand a check for the full amount of the salary which he would have received had he continued at his desk.

Statette likenesses are now made in London for a very small price, by aid of photography, as follows:—"Eight pictures are taken of the sitter from eight different sides. Each picture is printed on thin sheet metal and cut out so as to follow the figure in that position. This is then used as a tool to plane away a block of clay until its profile corresponds in one direction, and so on, until the clay comes to have in all directions profiles like the corresponding parts of the living figure. A few touches for the hollows of the eyes are then sufficient to complete the likeness."

We are glad to see that the practice of writing to congressmen is gaining ground. Our members of congress are the servants of the people, and the people, in their individual capacity, have a right to instruct them. Let every man, this winter, who desires the reconstruction of the Union to proceed carefully and slowly and with a full acknowledgment of human rights, write to his congressman and say so, and urge it strongly. The effect of such a mass of popular testimony would be powerful. Farmers can do this, while writing to have their names put on his list, in distributing new and valuable seeds from the agricultural bureau, mechanics, while writing for patent office reports, and professional men while writing for public documents.

Judge Field, of California, now in Washington, received by express recently a small box with a printed address, which came from San Francisco by the last steamer. Not knowing its purpose he proceeded to open it, with the ordinary caution which curiosity inspires, in the presence of Judge Lake. Upon unscrewing and raising the lid about half an inch Judge Lake caught sight of several little copper wires, and instantly suggested that it was an infernal machine. Further operations were suspended, and the box placed in a tub of water awhile, when it was taken to the war department, where it was opened, and twelve large metallic cartridges with heavy lead, nicely adjusted with fulminating powder, so as to explode upon the raising of the lid, were found. There was a single line upon the inside of the lid, as follows: "Last October you decided the Puebla case."

A clerk in a mercantile establishment writes to a friend at home: "I have a nice time of it now-a-days—very little work to do—our firm don't advertise."

While American farmers are trying all sorts of bushes and shrubs for live fences, English farmers are rooting them out, as encumbrances of the ground.

John Cross, an English laborer, who is the father of five children, and the step-father of five more, recently received a purse of \$1,500, beside a prize from an agricultural society, "for having raised so many children without parental relief," which feat he performed on eight shillings per week.

At the time of Senator Douglas' death, his estate was so incumbered that it was believed that there would be nothing left for his family. During the war, however, the price of real estate in Chicago, which belonged to him, appreciated so in value that he suddenly sold all his real estate and left his family a handsome competence.

A pony express has been started in New Orleans for the delivery of small packages with the greatest dispatch and at low rates to all parts of the city. Signs bearing the words "Pony Express" will be distributed amongst the business men of the city, and they have only to hang out the sign and up trots a pony driven by a boy in uniform.

Almost all the shoes made at Haverhill are made by steam, and every part of the business is carried on independently of the rest.

One shop turns out boots and stockings, another uppers, in another sole leather is cut, and finally the goods are made up by steam power exclusively. A number of new establishments have been lately started, worked by steam power entirely.

GOLD AND SILVER.

AWFUL SACRIFICE!

Bankruptcy Avoided!

EXTRAORDINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

2,000,000 dollars worth of gold and silver watches, diamond jewelry, French clocks, diamond rings, pianos, melodeons, silver ware, etc., etc. to be disposed of at two dollars, each article, without regard to value.

Grand International Meeting of Manufacturers of Watches and Jewelry.

The following has been resolved, that in consequence of the great stagnation of trade, and in order to relieve pressing embarrassments occasioned by a distressing war and to avoid

BANKRUPTCY.

\$2,000,000 worth of goods from their stock, must be sold in the course of six months.

ANY SACRIFICE.

and for that purpose, they have unanimously

DE TREV & CO.,

34 Liberty Street,

AS THEIR EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

As a preliminary they would remark that they manufacture and sell no brass watches of imitation jewelry.

All are warranted Gold of the finest Workmanship.

The articles to be sold at \$2 each, no matter how costly they may be, consist of splendid hunting case gold and silver watches, French clocks, rings set with diamonds, rubies, pearls, and other precious stones (solitaire and cluster), ladies' sets of jewelry comprising pins and earrings of the most fashionable and recherche style gold, and enameled bracelets, studs and buttons, all set with diamonds, and silver ware (extra plated), including castors, butter dish, beautifully chased and engraved, table and tea spoons, goblets, etc., etc., pianos, melodeons, and sewing machines of the best makers.

The price of each article varying from six to eight hundred dollars.

HOW WE SHALL PROCEED.

We have adopted the plan of sale now so popular of charging a uniform price, and this price will invariably be \$2 for each article regardless of value. The expenses of conducting our agency are paid by the sale of certificates, or sold at fifty cents each or 5 for \$2.00, and each certificate will show the holder the particular article he or she is entitled to on payment of an additional \$2.00.

THE EXPENSES OF FREIGHT AND PACKING PLACES ON DELIVERED TO THE PARTIES WHO ARE ENTITLED TO THEM.

In every part of the United States and

Provinces and to all of all descriptions, documents will be offered, and on application a circular of terms will be forwarded. We prefer money sent in post-office orders where they can be obtained, or by bank draft to our order. Please write your name, town, county, and state plainly and all orders to

Dr. Trev & Co.,

Agents for Manufacturers,

34 Liberty St., New York.

ELECTRIC MAGAZINE.

New volume begins January, 1886.

The *Electric Magazine* is a new name in literature, a selection from other magazines and periodicals. These selections are carefully made each month, from the entire range of foreign periodicals. In this respect it is entirely unlike other monthlies and has no rival. The following are some of the works from which selections are made:

London Quarterly, French Quarterly, North British Review, Popular Science Review, Saturday Review, Leisure Hour, Westminster Review, Edinburgh Review, London National Review, Art Journal.

Revue des Deux Mondes, Revue des Sciences, Revue des Lettres, Revue des Arts, Revue des Industries, Revue des Colonies, Revue des Finances, Revue des Travaux, Revue des Voyages, Revue des Sciences, Revue des Lettres, Revue des Arts, Revue des Industries, Revue des Colonies, Revue des Finances, Revue des Travaux, Revue des Voyages.

We have also arranged to secure choice selections from the French, German, and other continental periodicals, translated especially for *The Electric*, and it is hoped that a new feature will add greatly to the variety and value of the work.

EXCLUSIVENESS.

Each number is embellished with one or more FINE STYLING ENGRAVINGS—portraits of eminent men or illustrative of important historical events.

Subscriptions commence in January and July of each year; subscriptions can commence with any month.

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JOB PRINTING.

of all descriptions, promptly executed at

the *Conserver* office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance and by virtue of a license granted to me by the probate court, in and for the county of Dakota, in the state of Minnesota, on the 16th day of August, 1885, I will offer for sale and sell at public auction at the probate office in the city of Hastings, in said county, on the 24th day of February, 1886, at one o'clock p. m. of said day, the following described real estate belonging to Edward Kearney, late of said county, deceased, lying and being situated in said county, to-wit: The south-half of the south-west quarter of section thirty-four (34), in township twenty-seven (27), range twenty-four (24).

January 23d, 1886.

41-4W ANDREW KESSEY, Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Pursuant to an order and license of the probate court in and for the county of Dakota, in the state of Minnesota, made on the 24th day of October, a. d. 1885, in the matter of the estate of Peter Berry, late of said Ramsey County, deceased, will be offered for sale at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash the front door of the store of Jeremiah McCarty, in the town of West St. Paul, in the county of Dakota, in said state of Minnesota, at the hour of 5 o'clock a. m. of the 10th day of February, a. d. 1886, as the property of said Peter Berry, deceased, the following described real estate, situated in said county of Dakota and in the county of Ramsey, to-wit: The south-half of the north-west quarter of section thirteen (13), of township one hundred and fifteen (115), of range nineteen (19), containing 810 acres more or less.

WILLIAM DAWSON, Executor of Peter Berry, deceased.

Dated Jan. 16, 1886. 40-4W

GUARDIAN SALE.—LICENSE HAVING been granted by the probate court, in and for the county of Dakota, Minnesota, to me, the guardian of Frank B. Hamilton, to sell the real estate of said ward which is hereafter described:

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that under and pursuant to the order of said court, and the statute in such cases made and provided, I will offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the front door of the probate office, in the city of Hastings, in said county, on the 21st day of February, a. d. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, the following described real estate lying and being situated in said county, to-wit: The south-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section twenty-nine (29), and the east half and the south-west quarter of section thirty (30), west quarter one hundred and fourteen (114), range twenty (20) west.

N. VIRGINIA HAMILTON, Guardian.

Hastings, Jan. 29th, 1886. 42-4W

STATE OF MINNESOTA, DISTRICT COURT, first judicial district.—County of Dakota.

(Fifty cent internal revenue stamp.)

Jesse H. Pomeroy, plaintiff, against Joseph M. Truman, defendant.

The state of Minnesota to the above named defendant, greeting:

You, Joseph M. Truman, are hereby summoned and required to appear in the court of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which has been filed in the office of the clerk of said court at Hastings, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint upon the plaintiff at his office in the city of St. Paul, in the county of Ramsey, in the state aforesaid, within twenty days after the date of service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the court aforesaid for the relief demanded in the complaint therein.

Dated January 2d, 1886.

MORRIS LAMPERT, Plt's Atty.

38-5W St. Paul, Minn.

CHIEF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF AN execution issued out of and under the seal of the district court for fifth, now first judicial district, in and for the county of Dakota, and the state of Minnesota, upon a judgment rendered in said court on the twenty-first day of January, a. d. 1885, in an action wherein John Kennedy was plaintiff, and Henry G. Bailey was defendant, in favor of said plaintiff, and against said defendant for the sum of three hundred and sixty-five 19-100 dollars, and the sum of three hundred and 75-100 dollars is now actually due thereon with interest from and since February the 6th, 1882. Said judgment was duly filed and docketed on the 21st day of January, a. d. 1885, and the office of the clerk of the district court in and for said Dakota County.

And I have on the 16th day of January, a. d. 1886, levied said execution upon the following real estate, as the property of the above named defendant, Henry G. Bailey, lying and being in the county of Dakota, and state of Minnesota, known and described as follows, to-wit: part of lot number one in block number four, in H. G. Bailey's addition to Hastings, described as follows, to-wit: commencing at the north-east corner of said lot one, thence north sixty-six feet, thence east fifty feet to the place of beginning; also part of lot one, block number four, in H. G. Bailey's addition to Hastings, described as follows, to-wit: commencing fifty feet west from the north-east corner of said lot one, thence north sixty-six feet, thence east sixty-six feet, thence north sixty-six feet to place of beginning; also lot number one and three in block number four, in H. G. Bailey's addition to Hastings, as appears from the recorded plat of said addition, now recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for said Dakota County.

And notice is hereby given that at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, I will offer for sale and sell at public vendue to the highest and best bidder for cash the foregoing described real estate with all the appurtenances belonging thereto to satisfy said execution and costs.

Dated the 22d day of January, a. d. 1886.

S. NAWAN, Sheriff of Dakota Co., Minn.

41-7W

H. BUTTRICK.

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FURNITURE.

SASH,

DOORS, BLINDS, ETC., ETC.

Painting, Matching,

Saving, Turning,

done to order. Coffins of all kinds and sizes always on hand. Sole agent for

The Metallic Burial Case.

Salesroom and manufacturing corner of Second and Eddy Streets, west of Rogers store.

Hastings, Sept. 4, 1885. 22-1f

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GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY.

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Capital and surplus, - \$1,000,000.00

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Life, Fire, Marine, and Accident policies written at the very lowest rates.

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For particulars call at the agency in Exchange Block, Second Street.

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Hastings, March 25, 1885.

22-1f

PUBLICATIONS.

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS FOR 1886.

Circulation treble that of any other Minnesota Journal.

Great Reduction of Rates.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

In this our fifth annual prospectus we congratulate its readers that the great rebellion and the monstrous wrong it sought to enthrone on the ruins of American nationality and liberty have been crushed by the valor of our soldiers and the patriotism of our people. It remains to consummate the logic of this great victory of right and justice, won by force, in public opinion, in law and all the institutions of the republic, to bury in the grave of slavery all its hideous progeny of caste proscription, to establish national unity on the broad basis of equal rights, to secure equal rights by impartial suffrage, and to build up the grandeur and glory of the republic in the education and elevation of all its people. To these great national ends we devote *The Press*.

Now, as heretofore, *The Press* will be foremost in the advocacy of all judicious measures for the material and social development of the state, for the promotion of agriculture, cheap transit, the rapid construction of our railroads, the improvement of our rivers, home manufactures, immigration, and the interests of education and public morals. In pursuance of these ends *The Press* will be the firm antagonist of all monopolies which seek by the use of political agencies to subordinate the public interests to private ends.

THE BEST NEWSPAPER.

The Press, by universal admission, is not only the best newspaper in Minnesota, but the best newspaper of its size in the United States. It aims at excellence in all its departments, and in every issue its readers will find:

1. Later telegraphic, national, foreign, and state news;

2. Better and fuller editorial news summaries;

3. A more tasteful and attractive variety of miscellaneous literature;

4. A wider range of state, local, and general correspondence;

5. Fuller and more accurate market and local reports;

6. A more thorough statistical exposition and editorial presentation of the resources and general growth of the state in agriculture, commerce, manufacture, population, etc., than in any other journal.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

With treble the circulation of all other Minnesota journals, *The Press* is the best advertising medium in the state. It is besides

The official Journal of the State and the United States.

and is the only journal which publishes all the laws of congress and our state legislation.

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

Special pains will be taken to adapt the weekly to family reading. Tales, poetry, and

THE HASTINGS CONSERVER.

VOLUME V.---NO. 44.

HASTINGS, DAKOTA COUNTY, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1866.

\$2.00 PER YEAR.

THE CONSERVER.

BY IRVING TODD & BRO.



TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 13, 1866.

The Anti-Monopolists.

On Wednesday last there was held in St. Paul one of the largest and most respectable conventions ever before assembled in the state. Its delegates were composed of all classes of people—bankers, merchants, mechanics, farmers, etc.—and all intent, as one man, in one particular direction. Their proceedings were characterized by deliberation, cool judgment, and sound common sense. Their statements and resolves were made in a plain, business-like manner, and to the point.

The object which had called these men from their homes, their business, and their families, to consult together for their common welfare, was not that of a day. For weeks, months, and even years, they had been taxed, even severely, not for the public weal, but to fill the overflowing coffers of a few. Their substance had been wasted, their means of support wrested from their hands. It was thus they met, and calmly, too, considering the circumstances.

The good effects of this uprising are already felt. The Wisconsin legislature have under consideration a bill to restrain the railroads from over charges and to break up the combination between them and the boats, throwing open the trade on the river to any and all. The corporations are becoming alarmed, and are voluntarily reducing their tariff rates, and promising to do the fair thing. Congress will be repeatedly memorialized to make appropriations for improvements on the rapids. And the competition between Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Louis will be doubly and trebly increased the coming season, various new lines will spring up, and the people will receive the benefit.

Whether it will be necessary to go on and organize a people's steamboat company as proposed remains to be seen. At any rate the thing is started, and can easily be made available if necessary.

We commend the proceedings, which are published entire in this paper, to our readers.

Last winter the legislature passed a law requiring parties wishing to be married to secure a license from the clerk of the district court, and for the making out of which the clerk was authorized to charge two dollars. The committee on revision of the statutes has recommended a return to the old law, which measure will probably be adopted.

When *The Stillwater Messenger* copies another "five sleigh loads of flour" article will it please credit it to the original source, and not to our paper. If we stopped to count every load of wheat and flour that passed our office during the day we would have little time for other business.

Joseph Crele, supposed to have been the oldest person in the world, died in Caledonia, Wis., on the 27th ult. He was of French origin, born near Detroit in 1725, consequently about one hundred and forty years of age at the time of his death.

The Cincinnati Commercial, having alone procured an advance copy of Gov. Cox's inaugural, sent a man to Columbus the day it was delivered, who kept the entire force of the telegraph office engaged in sending the Declaration of Independence and other antiquarian documents until 5 o'clock in the morning. In this way no other paper could get a word of the message, while *The Commercial* published it entire.

There are in Massachusetts seventy-seven paper mills, the product of which during the year ending May 1st, 1869, were 3,085 tons of printing paper, 4,262 tons of wrapping paper, 608,989 reams of writing paper, and 9,221 tons of other paper—the total value of the whole being \$9,008,521. The capital invested in these mills is \$3,975,309, employing 1,881 males and 1,923 females.

According to *The Bangor Whig*, a member of the Penobscot bar claims in a motion for a new trial "that the verdict was against law and the weight of evidence, and that the jury were unduly influenced by the great personal beauty of the female plaintiff."

Anti-Monopoly Meeting.
The anti-monopoly convention assembled in Ingersoll's Hall, St. Paul, on Wednesday, 7th inst., at 10 o'clock, and was called to order by the Hon. J. A. Thatcher, of Goodhue County, on whose motion Lieut. Gov. Thomas H. Armstrong was called to the chair.

A permanent organization was effected, with the following officers:

PRESIDENT.
T. H. Armstrong, of Olmstead.

VICE PRESIDENTS.
D. W. Ingersoll, of Ramsey.

E. S. Edgerton, of Ramsey.

D. J. Dill, of Prescott.

M. Bessey, of Wabasha.

E. C. Bancroft, of Winona.

Wm. Purdy, of Goodhue.

David Cover, of Washington.

Senator Lord, of Dodge.

Hon. J. B. Wakefield, of Faribault.

Hon. R. D. Hathaway, of Olmstead.

B. B. Ames, of Hennepin.

Hon. R. M. Richardson, of Stearns.

SECRETARIES.
C. A. Baker, of Dakota.

A. B. Sweeney, of Washington.

E. S. Edgerton, of Ramsey, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of nine be appointed to consider and report as to the expediency of forming a steamboat corporation under the constitution and laws of the state of Minnesota, or by special act of the legislature, for the purpose of carrying the products and merchandise of this and other neighboring states on the Mississippi and Minnesota rivers, and if found expedient, to propose the names of suitable persons as incorporators.

The committee were selected as follows:

E. S. Edgerton, of Ramsey.

S. G. Renick, of Dakota.

A. Hall, of Goodhue.

M. Bessey, of Wabasha.

E. C. Bancroft, of Winona.

J. W. Beardsley, of Prescott.

T. J. Duffy, of Scott.

E. W. Cutter, of Hennepin.

J. J. Porter, of Blue Earth.

The following committee on resolutions were appointed:

Hon. Warren Bristol, of Goodhue.

J. W. McClung, of Ramsey.

Hon. Thos. Simpson, of Winona.

D. A. Robertson, of Ramsey.

Eugene Robertson, of Ramsey.

A committee to memorialize the Wisconsin legislature were appointed as follows:

S. G. Renick, of Dakota.

Hon. J. V. Daniels, of Olmstead.

Hon. S. Hewson, of Isanti.

Hon. J. B. Crocker, of Steele.

Hon. A. Armstrong, of Mower.

D. J. Dill, of Prescott.

Also, six to investigate and report such facts as are within their reach touching the facilities and cost of transportation from St. Paul to New York and Boston via New Orleans:

J. T. Averill, of Ramsey.

J. S. Pillsbury, of Hennepin.

C. D. Strong, of Ramsey.

N. C. Draper, of Dakota.

J. I. Beaumont, of Ramsey.

C. E. Mayo, of Ramsey.

Also, six to draft and report a memorial to Congress for the improvement of the Mississippi River:

Hon. S. Hewson, of Isanti.

Win. L. Hamming, of Ramsey.

Hon. Thos. Simpson, of Winona.

Hon. Parker Paine, of Ramsey.

Hon. Daniel Bick, of Blue Earth.

Peter Berkley, of Ramsey.

W. B. Dean, of Ramsey, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That our senators and representatives in Congress be requested to advocate the passage of a general law vesting the right to bridge the Mississippi River, and to protect against the construction of any bridge without a draw which shall be less than ninety feet above low water, or of any draw bridge the draw of which shall be less than two hundred feet in the clear.

J. W. McClung, of Ramsey, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to hear any propositions which may be made to this convention to carry freight of this state and Wisconsin.

The following delegates were appointed to such a committee:

J. W. McClung, of Ramsey.

W. G. LeDuc, of Dakota.

E. S. Edgerton, of Ramsey.

D. J. Dill, of Prescott.

J. T. Averill, of Ramsey.

Mr. C. D. Strong, from the committee touching the facilities and cost of transportation from St. Paul to New York and Boston, via New Orleans, made the following report, which was accepted:

The committee appointed to take into consideration the subject of freight from St. Paul to New York by way of New Orleans, respectfully report. We think freight can be brought from New York by rail route at a rate not to exceed \$1.30 per hundred pounds. Assurance comes also from one of the largest steamboat companies of St. Louis that it will not exceed \$1.25. Objections have been made to shipping grain by this route on account of the climate in that latitude. Upon investigation and

from facts in possession of the committee we are of the opinion that such objections are without foundation, and that the injury, which has heretofore taken place to produce, shipped that way, has been caused by the delay at New Orleans on account of the government controlling the lines of steamers expected to ship said freight, and similar causes.

We are informed that transportation can be made by this route on time of 27 days from Boston and New York to St. Paul.

We are informed that there are three lines of boats organized and in process of organization at St. Louis to New Orleans, in connection with the lines of steamers from the latter place to New York and Boston, and that one of the St. Louis lines has eighteen boats, one six boats, and four more are to be placed on in the spring. We would also say, in connection with the above, that the Northern Line of steamers have thirteen boats to run upon the Upper Mississippi the coming season, making a daily line from St. Louis to St. Paul, and that there will also be another line consisting of six boats.

Taking into consideration the above facts, together with that of insurance being as cheap as by the lakes, your committee consider this route entitled to the consideration of the convention for the reduction of the existing rates of freight.

C. D. Strong, JOHN T. AVERILL, W. C. DRAPER, W. S. A. MORRISON, C. E. MAYO, J. B. DAVIS, J. R. HATCHER.

W. P. Murray, of Ramsey, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we, the people of the state of Minnesota, in convention assembled, do hereby respectfully ask our senators and representatives in the state legislature to oppose and vote against all bills or amendments that may be introduced into the legislature for the purpose of authorizing any railroad or railroads to be consolidated.

The Hon. Warren Bristol, of Goodhue, chairman of the committee on resolutions, reported the following, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, The people of the North-West have suffered to the extent of millions of dollars by the combinations of steamboats and railroads which have controlled the carrying trade of the Upper Mississippi; and

WHEREAS, We are no longer willing to submit to the exactions of those combinations without an effort to extricate ourselves; therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention our first step towards a practical relief from the oppression of the railroad and steamboat monopolies, is to express our most hearty condemnation of every individual and every company who have been engaged in such combinations; that they are the greatest enemies of the prosperity of our state and the North-West, and are no longer worthy of the countenance or support of any merchant, farmer, or shipper who is a friend to our interests.

Resolved, That in our opinion one of the practical means of breaking down these monopolies is to encourage competition by withdrawing our patronage from any boat or company which has been engaged in such monopolies, and we recommend the merchants, farmers, and shippers of this state to withdraw their patronage from all such lines of transportation, no matter how they may reduce their freight temporarily for the purpose of entrapping them into further snarls, to be plundered and oppressed by a renewal of high tariffs as soon as opposition is crushed.

Resolved, That one of the other remedies for the relief of the people in the cost of transportation would be in diverting the commerce of the state to other and competing centers of trade in the valley of the Mississippi River, and that to this end every influence ought to be brought to bear in favor of the removal by the government of all obstructions to the navigation of the river.

Resolved, That it is the interest as well as the duty of Minnesota to make all proper and honorable advances to the states of the Mississippi and its tributaries, having for their object the establishment of friendly commercial relations, and that those states be invited to co-operate in bringing about a result so beneficial and mutually advantageous.

Resolved, That the wrongs which Minnesota and Northwestern Wisconsin have received from companies and corporations of state over which their products and merchandise necessarily pass in their transit to and from Lake Michigan, in the unfair and unjust terms of transportation, are so oppressive as to engender feelings of ill will, not toward such companies and corporations, but to such states as have the power to control them and fail to exercise that power.

Resolved, That the plan of affording the most effective immediate remedy for existing evils in transportation would be for the state of Wisconsin to sue for the state of Wisconsin by suitable enactments to open her railroads to legitimate transportation, to all parties equally, and without favoritism to any, thereby creating a healthful competition on the river.

Resolved, That the commerce of the North-West has grown to such proportions that the formation of a steamboat corporation within the state, for the carrying business of the state on the river, conducted upon principles of fair dealing, would be a public blessing.

Hon. J. V. Daniels, of Olmstead, offered the following report of the committee appointed to memorialize the Wisconsin Legislature:

To the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin.
Your memorialists, citizens of the state of Minnesota and Western Wisconsin, in convention assembled, would respectfully represent that when a nation or country like ours is built up of various interests, governed by local laws commingling for the general good of the general whole, great care should be taken that local rights are not impaired, and sectional interests sacrificed without absolute necessity for the best interests of the people at large.

Your memorialists would therefore represent that the great agricultural interest of the North-West is strongly represented by the state of Minnesota as the great reservoir of the West, in fact, as her broad prairies become opened up to the production of the necessities of life, she will be a great feeder of the world abroad, and beyond the countries bordering on the Baltic or Mediterranean Seas.

Your memorialists feel a lively interest in the carrying trade east of the Mississippi River, and earnestly desire to urge upon your honorable body the propriety and necessity of so regulating the tariff or freights on railroads running east of the Mississippi River in your state, so that the immense production from our state can be shipped to an eastern market through your state at a reasonable rate of tariffs.

Your memorialists would further represent that heretofore the rates have been so exorbitantly high, in the opinion of your memorialists, that, unless there is some remedy or relief afforded, they must, although much against their wishes, seek an outlet in some other direction.

And further, your memorialists are of an opinion that railroads, without business, are not desirable as those well supported, would therefore respectfully suggest that roads that terminate upon the Upper Mississippi would be worth little without the carrying trade of Minnesota.

Therefore, again we say to you from the voice of many hundreds here assembled and of our people at large throughout the state, that, while we are willing and anxious to use your railroads and pay reasonable freights, we feel determined to seek for justice in some direction until we find the desired relief.

Hoping and trusting, therefore, that your honorable body will see the propriety of our requests, and so regulate the tariff of freights on your railroad by law as will secure a profitable remuneration to the proprietors of the roads, and at the same time enable the citizens of our state and those interested with us to send forward our produce without fear of extortion, and therefore as sister states in this great and glorious North-West tend to develop and open up our great and unbounded resources.

And this your memorialists will over pray.

E. S. Edgerton, of Ramsey, from the committee to report a plan for the formation of a new steamboat company, reported as follows:

Your committee appointed to report as to the expediency of forming a steamboat company have the honor to report: That they have organized the organization of an incorporated company with a capital stock of \$500,000. The said stock to be taken in shares of \$25 each. And that no person or company shall own more than two-fifths of the paid up capital stock of said company.

W. G. LeDuc, of Dakota, offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee of one be appointed in each of the following places [See list below.] to collect subscriptions to capital stock of the proposed steamboat company; that a weekly report be made by each committee-man to E. S. Edgerton, of St. Paul, of the amount subscribed, and weekly statement of the gross amount subscribed shall be made by the chairman of the committee, E. S. Edgerton, to each of the other committee men, and when a sufficient sum shall have been subscribed, a meeting of the stockholders, either in person or by proxy, shall be called by the chairman at St. Paul or some other central point to determine definitely how, and under what condition, the capital stock so subscribed shall be employed.

The resolution was adopted, and the appointments made as follows:

St. Paul—E. S. Edgerton.
Hastings—S. G. Renick.
Prescott—N. S. Dunbar.
Red Wing—Charles McGlashan.

Lake City—H. P. Williamson.
Rochester—J. D. Blake.

Wabasha—W. W. McDougall.

Reeds Landing—Charles Nunn.

Winona—E. C. Bancroft.

Shakopee—T. J. Duffy.

St. Peter—G. W. Coyer.

Mankato—J. J. Porter.

Minneapolis—A. D. Hale.

St. Anthony—J. S. Pillsbury.

Faribault—G. F. Bechteler.

St. Cloud—L. Gorton.

Marquette—Timmerman.

Belle Plaine—C. T. Meitzer.

Career—E. Holmes.

Chaska—C. A. Warner.

Stillwater—D. Bronson.

Hudson—C. R. Coon.

Le Sueur—H. C. Smith.

Northfield—H. Scriver.

Taylor Falls—D. C. Whiting.

Wilton—H. D. Baldwin.

Plainview—O. A. Wilson.

Ossola—C. H. Staples.

Marine—Orange Walker.
Anoka—E. R. Alling.
Owatonna—J. W. Dresser.
Pine Island—S. S. Worley.
Zumbrota—T. P. Kelley.
Mantorville—R. B. Miller.
Lakeland—F. C. Tyler.
Henderson—M. Donohue.
Frontenac—Israel Garrard.
Mr. Dawson, of Hudson, offered the following:

Resolved, That the Savannah and Racine Railroad, by the liberal policy in placing all boats bringing and taking away freight from its depots upon an equal footing, presents a striking contrast to the crushing discrimination practiced by the La Crosse Railroad and Prairie du Chien Railroad, and entitles it—not alone to our gratitude, but our future patronage, as long as such a course is pursued.

On motion, the Illinois Central Railroad line was added to the resolution, and it was then adopted.

W. G. LeDuc, of Dakota, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the convention are due and hereby tendered to the St. Paul Board of Trade for their liberality in furnishing us with this hall for the purpose of this meeting.

The chair appointed the following gentlemen as delegates to the Wisconsin legislature:

S. G. Renick, Hastings.
C. D. Strong, St. Paul.
John Comstock, Hudson.
V. Simpson, Winona.
Chas. McGlashan, Red Wing.
Adjourned sine die.

Agricultural College Grant.

At a meeting of the farmer's club of Cottage Grove, held Thursday evening, Feb. 15th, 1866, Dr. T. T. Mann, president of the state agricultural society of Minnesota, called for resolutions expressive of the sense of the club upon the disposition of the agricultural college grant made by Congress to this state.

Whereupon T. E. Elwell introduced the following preamble and resolutions, which were passed upon separately and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It is known to the people of this state that the movement is now being inaugurated by the present legislature to divert the land grant given by Congress for the establishment of an agricultural college within our state; and

WHEREAS, Such liberal and enlightened legislation by Congress was only secured after years of effort by the most noble and progressive minds of the age, to divert it would be taking a step backwards that we cannot sanction; therefore be it

Resolved, That the farmer's club of Cottage Grove look with deep interest upon the action of the present legislature in the disposition of the magnificent grand lands, intended for the endowment of an agricultural college in this state, and would deprecate as a deep wrong to the farmers of the state the diversion of said grant for any other purpose, however worthy.

Resolved, That this club most firmly believe, not only in the great utility of an agricultural college for the farmers' sons and daughters of Minnesota, but would regard it as a usurpation of power and an act of gross injustice for the legislature to attempt to divert said grant from the specific and noble object for which it was given.

Resolved, That a copy of the above proceedings be furnished to *The St. Paul Press* and *Pioneer* and the proper committees of the senate and house of representatives of the legislature of Minnesota.

H. A. GOULD, President.
T. E. ELWELL, Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Irving Todd & Bro's.

Accident - Drucker.

Hastings, Feb. 10, 1866. 44-1f

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—NOTICE IS hereby given that in pursuance and by virtue of a license granted to me by the probate court in and for the county of Dakota, in the state of Minnesota, on the 27th day of November, 1865, I will offer for sale and sell at public auction at the front door of the probate office in the city of Hastings, in said county, on the 10th day of March, a. d. 1866, at one o'clock p. m. of said day, the following described real estate, lying and being situated in the county of Dakota, aforesaid, to-wit: The south-east quarter of the north-east quarter of section eighteen (18) and the south-east quarter of section twenty-eight (28), in township one hundred and fifteen (115), north of range nineteen (19) west.

Hastings, Feb. 10th, 1866. 44-4w

JOHN C. BASSETT, Executor.

FARM FOR SALE

OR

TO LET.

Situated near Hastings, Minn.

Enquire of

G. S. WISLON.

Hastings, Feb. 12th, 1866. 44-4w

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

ASH WEDNESDAY.—To-morrow being Ash Wednesday, the first day of Lent, there will be the usual services at St. Luke's church at 10½ o'clock a. m.

SCHOOL FUND.—Dakota County has been allotted \$1,034.77 as her proportion of the school fund, upon a basis of 4,499 persons between the ages of five and twenty-one.

NOTICE.—The ladies of the M. E. Church will hold their social at the house of Mr. JOHN THOMAS, on Friday evening, Feb. 16th. Oysters will be provided for refreshments. All are invited.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The Hon. T. G. JONES, of Anoka, will address the young men of Hastings and the citizens generally upon the subject of temperance at the M. E. Church, on Sunday evening, Feb. 25th, 1866.

MASQUERADE.—The masquerade last week passed off very pleasantly, considering the number of people that were there, for which the Teutonia Society deserve much credit. Should they have another, we hope they may have the same success.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. ALBERT POOR, of Nininger, received a severe accident yesterday, though it is not reported dangerous. While out chopping a tree became lodged, forcing off a large limb, which flew back inflicting a severe gash in his forehead. He is attended by Dr. J. E. FINCH, of this city.

PERSONAL.—A dispatch received to-day states that Mr. HOMER HATCH, formerly of this city, died in St. Louis at 7 o'clock a. m., of typhoid fever. His wife left on Sunday, but will hardly reach there before to-night. A numerous circle of friends will sincerely sympathize with his family in their bereavement.

THE TABLEAU.—The entertainment given at Teutonia Hall last evening by the ladies of the Episcopal church was well attended and passed off very pleasantly. Total proceeds over \$90. It will be repeated this evening by special request with change of programme. Doors open at 7 o'clock, curtain rises at 7½. Tickets 25 cts, children 15 cts.

DEATH OF FRANK LEWIS.—Our readers, both at home and abroad, will be pained to learn of the death of Mr. FRANK H. LEWIS, which occurred at the residence of his parents, in this city, on Friday evening last. He was greatly beloved by his friends and acquaintances, and will be sadly missed. The *Isasca* will steam away next season as merrily as ever; Capt. WEBB's jolly face will be found at his post; but there will be no FRANK in the office as of yore. His work is done, and he rests from his labors. May he sleep well.

A GOOD ONE.—Our friend JUDSON, of Yarmington, is responsible for the following: A few days ago an agent of one of the business insurance companies, so common in the west, made him a call, desirous of insuring his live stock against disease. Not caring to invest he referred to a neighbor, and gave him a hint that he (the neighbor) was not up to snuff, and would bite at any thing, whereupon the agent started.

Agent.—"Fine day, Mr. Farmer."

Farmer.—"Wal, yes, rather."

Agent.—"I am agent for Insurance Company. Our specialty is insuring horses against disease. I see you have some fine ones. Blooded, I suppose."

Farmer.—"No. Those are not horses; they are all mares."

Agent.—"No difference, Sir." Producing his papers, "Let me fill out your policy."

Farmer.—"They are already insured, I believe."

Agent.—"What! Has some one interfered in

THE CONSERVEE.

IRVING TODD & BRO.,
Proprietors,
IRVING TODD, - - - Wm. R. TODD,
Office Over the First National Bank.

Paul's Story, or French Lessons.
"Paul, please take your books to the other table; I hear Miss Marlowe's step on the stairs."

It was my brother Clarence that spoke. Miss Marlowe was his French scholar.

"How do you know her step from Mrs. Green's, Clarence?" I asked, as I moved away.

"It's lighter, Paul," I exclaimed.

"How can it be? Mrs. Green—"

"Hush, Paul!" I said, and then I saw that minute Miss Marlowe opened the door and walked in.

"Good afternoon, Mr. Slade," she said. She only nodded to me.

"Mayn't I ask one question, Clarence?" I asked.

"One, Paul, and then you must study."

"Would you please to tell me how much you weigh, Miss Marlowe?"

"Why, Paul?" began Clarence.

"Oh, I had just as soon tell him," said Miss Marlowe. "I believe it was one hundred and ten the last time I was weighed."

"Thank you," said I; and then I sat in the corner and became a nonentity, as Clarence calls it.

"There, Clarence?" said I, when Miss Marlowe had gone. "You see she weighs one hundred and ten, and Mrs. Green weighs only ninety-six; so Mrs. Green's step must be the lighter."

"That doesn't follow," said Clarence, laughing. (He was only stern when his scholars were with him.) "Mrs. Green might weigh only sixty, and yet her step be heavier than Miss Marlowe's, for Mrs. Green puts her whole foot down when she steps, whereas Miss Marlowe touches the ground with only the tip of her foot, which is smaller than Mrs. Green's, I'll wager, even if she does weigh more."

"I guess it is," said I. "For Mrs. Green has the biggest foot I ever saw. I said to her just a day or two ago—"

"Why, Mrs. Green, what number of shoes do you wear?"

"Why, Paul," said Clarence, "that was rude."

"Oh! she didn't care. She only laughed, and said she had the rheumatism in her feet, and had to wear sixes."

Just then the tea-bell rang, and Clarence and I went down to tea.

Now I just want to tell you about my brother Clarence. You see, father and mother went abroad, and when they were coming home the ship was lost; and they with it. Oh, it was dreadful. Then a horrid man cheated us out of a big lot of our property; and Clarence had to leave the office he was studying law and teach school. And Aunt Mary must go and adopt May (that's my twin sister) and not me—and that was mean—so Clarence had to leave New York and come to this pretty town in Connecticut to teach school and support me. Not that I was not willing to support myself, for I was eight years old when father and mother died, and there was a great many things that I might have done, only Clarence wouldn't let me; so I had to make up my mind to it, and be dependent on him; but I didn't like it very well.

Clarence had quite a large school, and several scholars came to his room to recite besides. Miss Marlowe was one of them. We had a nice room at Mrs. Green's, who was a funny widow, and did her own work, which I thought was strange, but Clarence didn't.

I suppose you think Miss Marlowe was a grown up young lady. Well, I suppose she was grown up; she wore long dresses. She was pretty old, too—sixteen or seventeen, I guess—but somehow she didn't seem old a bit. She had great blue eyes—not your old faded blue eyes, but real bright ones—and just the slightest smile. I told her her name ought to be Smiley, but it wasn't; it was Maud, though she told me her father called her Pink. "Oh dear," said I, "what a pretty name. I wish I might call you Pink."

"Do," said she, "I wish you would," but Clarence told me afterwards that I mustn't for her father was a great sea captain, the richest man in the place, and she was his only child and an heiress, and very much above us.

"I don't see why," I said. "Their house isn't any handsomer than the one we used to live in. Perhaps they will be poor some time."

"But they are rich now, Paul, and we are poor: if we ever should be rich—"

Here Clarence stopped and sighed.

"Oh, we shall be rich, Clarence. When I'm ten I'm going into a store, and I'll earn lots of money—see if I don't. But I don't see why money makes any better than we are."

Clarence laughed outright. "Oh, Paul," said he, "you are such a funny little chap. You are not the first one that has said that. It ought not to be so, but money does make a great difference in this foolish world."

"Then you think, Clarence, that we are really just as good—though not so rich—as Miss Marlowe and her father?"

"No, no," cried Clarence, eagerly. "Good isn't the word. Little Pink (you see she didn't think she was a young lady), with all her fun and mischief, is as good, as spirituelle, as—as—"

Clarence didn't know what to say next, and I couldn't wait for him to find out.

"Why, Clarence Slade," I cried. "I don't believe Maud Marlowe is one of those good girls that you read about in books. She's too jolly. They are always quiet and gentle, and all ready to die."

"Some of them are, perhaps," said he; "but being good—pious, I mean—does not imply being sober and quiet and all ready to die, as you say. Some

of the best men that ever lived—and women too—were often overflowing with fun."

"Is she one of the kind that reads the bible to poor people?" said I.

"I dare say," said Clarence. But he didn't want to talk any more, and I did not tense him; for I told you he was a perfect brick, and I didn't like to tease him.

But after a while he started up and said—"If father were alive, and we were where we were before, I should be Maud Marlowe's equal in every respect but goodness. For we are a gentleman's sons, Paul."

"That's so," said I.

"But here, in C—, I'm only a poor school-teacher, Paul; and nobody knows that our father was a gentleman."

"Yes they do," said I stoutly, "for I've told them."

"That does not signify. They may think it's a story you have made up."

"Clarence Slade! Do you suppose that I would tell a lie?"

"Don't get angry, Paul; of course I don't. But it's the way of this foolish world that we've been talking about never to believe people unless they prove their statements. So if you want people to believe that you are a gentleman's son, Paul, you must prove it in actions, not in words."

That shut me up; for I am often rude you know, and use slang phrases, which Clarence says isn't gentlemanly.

After that I watched to see how Clarence found out that Miss Marlowe was good; but I couldn't tell, for he never talked to her much when she came to recite. At last I asked him how he knew, when he wasn't acquainted with her hardly at all.

"Don't you remember, Paul," said he, "when I took a walk with my scholars in the woods? I got acquainted with her that day, and occasionally I see her in the street and walk a little way with her."

"You might walk home with her sometimes, as I do," said I. I liked her so much that sometimes Clarence let her walk home with her.

"Yes, I might," said Clarence, and he began to study his lesson.

Now I hated that French. It was very hard for Clarence. After it was over he was really pale sometimes; and when Miss Marlowe had gone, he would sit and study over it half the evening. Sometimes he'd have to stop and think over one paragraph as much as half an hour, and sometimes he would sigh as if it was a great fuss. I used to wish sometimes that Miss Marlowe was in the bottom of the Red Sea; but it would have been a pity to put her there, as she was so pretty.

Don't you think, after that one time, when I was walking out, I met her father, the old sea-captain, you know. He wasn't old, though. He wasn't any older than my father was before he went abroad; but I had always called him the old captain in my mind, because he was richer than we, and I didn't think he had any business to be. He seemed to know me. I am sure I don't know how he happened to. "Well, my boy," said he, "I suppose you are Mr. Slade's brother that I hear so much about?"

"Yes, sir," said I. "I'm Paul. Do you hear a great deal about my brother?"

The captain smiled a real pleasant smile. "I hear a great deal about one of the brothers," said he. "Which do you suppose it is?"

"I don't like to be made fun of," said I, feeling rather cross. "Of course you mean Clarence."

"I thought the captain said 'pluck' in a kind of undertone; then he said aloud—"

"Well, they say this brother of yours is a fine young man."

"Thank you," said I. "It's just as true as preaching, sir, too. He's just as true as the best young man I ever saw. And I think your daughter is a real nice young lady, and Pink's such a pretty name."

"Yes, Pink is a pretty name," said the captain, "and she is as good as her name is pretty, Paul."

"Yes," said I, "so Clarence thinks. He thinks she's the 'Pink of perfection.'"

"He does," exclaimed the captain. "Yes," said I, "he thinks she's pious and spirituelle and all that."

"Oh, ho," said the captain, "that's it, is it? Well, she is. She got that from her mother, who was a saint, if there ever was one—not from me, mind you."

"No," said I, "I shouldn't think you were very pious."

The captain laughed like anything when I said that. "You are a comical little fellow, and that's a fact," said he. "And so your brother likes Miss Pink, does he?"

"Oh no," said I. "I don't think he likes her very much. He never talks to her hardly a bit. He knows her step though; but I asked him once why he didn't talk to her more, for she's splendid, you know."

"Yes, yes; go on, my boy."

"And what do you think he said? He said he thought it wouldn't be honorable. She came there to recite, and if he kept her talking you might not like it, for she is rich, you know, and he is poor; and then he went to studying that old French. There, sir," said I, "I think I must confide in some one, that French lesson is awful. You've no idea—Clarence will study a whole evening on one page. I've seen him do it; and he sighs away at a great rate, sometimes, and once I heard him say, 'hard, hard.'"

"And once, sir," he was real cross to me. (The only time since father and mother died.) I asked him about a lesson when he was studying his French, and he said 'go away, Paul. Oh, if it wasn't for you, and then he stopped. But a few minutes after he came over and kissed me and asked me to forgive him; Clarence did, sir," said I, "he's such a hard lesson."

"It's an awful study, this French," said the captain; but I don't believe he

sympathized with me a bit, for his eyes looked, oh, so rueful.

"You tell your brother Clarence that you are the best friend he has," said he, when he left me.

One afternoon, some time after that, Clarence looked very pale when the French lesson was over. "Miss Marlowe," said he, "I am going away next week; I cannot stay here any longer. Will you please give this bill to your father?" He winced when he gave her the bill. Clarence was very proud, and didn't like to ask for money.

"I am sorry," said she, and her cheeks grew so red. I thought she was going to cry, they grew red so suddenly; but she didn't, and her red cheeks made her look all the prettier. "I was getting along so nicely with my French," she added, a minute after.

I started up. "But don't you see," said I, "it's the French that makes him so horrid pale; he'll get sick as a dog before you know it. I'm glad he's going to stop, Miss Marlowe."

Miss Marlowe never said another word, but went right off; and Clarence, who grew red when I spoke, (I wonder if he was angry) sat down in a chair and said nothing.

"I'm glad too, Paul," he said after a time; "it's the best thing we can do, the very best thing."

When Miss Marlowe came the next day, she brought Clarence his money, and a little note for me. What do you think it said? "I'll copy it."

"MR. PAUL SLADE.

DEAR SIR:—Went you and your brother come and drink tea with Pink and me to-morrow evening? You shall talk to Pink all the evening if you like. I shall I should prefer to have you converse with me."

Yours truly,
"GUY MARLOWE."

I jumped up, and clapped my hands, just as soon as I had read it, even if the French lesson was begun.

"Why, Paul," said Clarence, "what is the matter?"

"Papa has some plan on foot, I know," said Maud, "he looked so rueful when he gave me the note."

Clarence read the note, but said nothing.

"Do you want to see it, Miss Marlowe?" I asked.

So she took it and read it.

"You will come, won't you?" said she, looking, not at me, but at Clarence.

"Thank you," said he, "I think we will."

But he told me after she was gone that he would fifty times rather stay at home, only he thought it best to go.

We had such a nice time. Pink was really delightful. She had on a gorgeous silk dress—one of your stiff, rustling silks; the sleeves were short and her arms were just as white—and the dress was blue, too, the color of her eyes. She looked like a beauty.

We had a splendid supper. I sat close by the captain; my plate was put so. He was just as kind and pleasant as he could be. He talked a great deal to me, and so of course Clarence talked to Pink; and they looked over at them every once in a while, in such a way. Oh, it was a big thing to be there.

At last the captain began to talk to Clarence about Gail Hammon, I believe they called her; at any rate, they say she pounded society unmercifully.

"She's sharp," said the captain, "sharp as a steel trap, and it's a pleasure to read her books, when they aren't about men and women; but she's down on them both. It seems to me her father and mother must be peculiar institutions. One would think from her 'new atmosphere' that her father was already to give her the first man that came along, no matter who or what he was, and if she were my daughter I must confess I should be of the same mind; and her mother had brought her up to think of marriage, and nothing but marriage. Are men and women fools? Not at all. Depend upon it, Gail's experience is limited, or she would have found that there are more tender fathers and more sensible mothers in the world than she, with her (seemingly) dreadful experience, ever dreamed of."

"Pink," said he, "won't you please find me that new atmosphere, it's somewhere in this house, I believe."

Pink darted off.

"Now," said he, "there's Pink. She's the light of my eyes. Do you suppose I'm in a hurry to knock her off without scruple to the first bidder? Do you suppose I'll be disappointed if my sweet singing bird never leaves this cage all the days of her life? Do you suppose I care a straw whether she is an old maid or not? The best woman I ever knew, (my wife excepted) was an old maid. I snap my fingers at Mrs. Gail. There are fathers who love their daughters with an unselfish love. Now here am I, I wonder what Gail Hamilton (I believe on the whole the name was Hamilton) would say to me. I won't say that I have an unselfish love for Pink; but I will say that I love her so much that I dread the time when she shall love some one else better than me; and yet, from what I can learn from this boy here," said the captain, patting me on the shoulder, "and from what I have seen with my own eyes, I have come to the conclusion that you are in love with this Pink of mine, Mr. Slade. You needn't blush. It's nothing to be ashamed of. I was in love myself once, and a tremendous time I had of it, too, before I could get my wife. In fact I had such a hard time, that I made a vow that if any young man of good principles, (my only proviso), ever wanted my Pink, and she loved him, he should have her; and so, Mr. Slade," continued the captain, "if you want Pink, and she loves you better than she does me—and I'm inclined to think she does—why, take her I say. I won't oppose you; and as for this lad here," and he laid his hand upon my shoulder again, "there is nothing I should like so well as have him stay with me, while you

finish your studies. I'll adopt him as my son any minute you say so."

What do you suppose Clarence said to that? He never said a word, but just cried like a baby; but I couldn't cry; I thought it would be so jolly to live with the captain.

I didn't understand then, either, why Clarence should cry, for I thought it unmanly to cry, and Clarence certainly was not unmanly; but I know all about it now. You see Clarence had been in love with Pink all the term long, and it's dreadful wearing to be in love, the captain says, and he had to try hard to be noble and honorable, and he did not know the captain was so kind, and his good fortune came so suddenly, when he didn't expect it, that I don't wonder he cried.

And the captain had to walk to the window and blow his nose to keep from crying himself. Then he sent Clarence to the parlor to find Pink, and I sat with him in the dining-room, cracking nuts, and eating them with raisins.

I'll tell you what made me think of this story, for it all happened more than a year ago. Pink, (I call her Pink now all the time) has just been showing me her wedding dress; and the captain pinched my cheek, slyly, and said, "Ah, Paul! Do you suppose that ever would have been made, if it hadn't been for you?"

I'm sure I don't see what I had to do with it, do you?

Wanted Sympathy.

Aristotle's deep view of the end of the tragic drama is this: that it aims, through the medium of two feelings which it represents in action—terror and fear—to refine those very feelings in the spectators. To refine, of course, means to take off the rudeness and painfulness of such emotions, and make them almost pleasing sensations. That is the terrible and pathetic in real life, the painful things to witness; but in the mimic representation the worst part is taken away by the consciousness that it is unreal, at the same time that it is sufficiently like life to produce an impression somewhat similar to that which would be called forth by reality. The feeling thus made faint becomes pleasurable, just as we are in enjoyment without being intolerable. Of course it is plain that this refinement of feeling unrealizes it—unfits for the contemplation of the terrible and pathetic in real life—substitutes the mimic emotion which is useless, a merely artificial production, for the true one which the Creator has appointed to rise in the bosom in such circumstances for the express purpose of leading to action, and without leading to action, it is a danger to the mind, and it is a danger to the nation in its entirety. The tragedy and romance thereof only begin to appear when the mind of a large portion of the nation is at leisure to cultivate hot-house feelings, which are always feeble monstrosities. The bull-fight and the amphitheater only begin when war and the chase have ended. The emotion which found in these healthy exercise once, get their unhealthy repeat by seeing without any call for acting. It is plain to me that in this way all such reading is injurious to the generally. All the feeling we can command we want for acting. When we come to act, the feeling is not there to make acting easy; and what we have to do we must either leave undone, or do with a bad heart, simply from having been accustomed to train the feelings to refinement, and not to action.—Rev. S. W. Robertson.

To fulfil successfully the duties of life, a degree of moral courage is necessary, to which very many persons are strangers. In every important undertaking difficulties arise unforeseen, and to the timid, insurmountable. However well prepared the mind may be, however surrounded by favorable circumstances, yet a certain amount of bold enterprise is required to follow any noble end, and without which the most brilliant talents are bestowed in vain. Perhaps the most distinguished trait of great minds is the calm reliance upon self, that fearless intrepidity which sees obstacles only to overcome them. Such a disposition is conspicuous in the characters of Washington, Franklin, and others, and with diligence and energy there is scarce any degree of success which is beyond its reach. Providence has hung, as it were, the fairest fruit of life on the loftiest bough, thereby intimating that it is alone those who, in lofty thought, are like Saul, above their fellows, worthy of its rewards. And while to the indolent, shrewd and fortification are the spontaneous growth of earth, honor, wealth, and heaven's blessing is the portion of those who are fearless in the right.

Do good and leave behind you a monument of virtue that the storms of time can never destroy. Write your name in kindness and love and mercy on the hearts of thousands you may come in contact with year by year. You will never be forgotten. No! your name, your deeds, will be as legible on the hearts you leave behind as the stars on the brow of evening. Good deeds will shine as the stars from heaven.

AGRICULTURAL.

The State Agricultural Society.

The annual meeting of the state agricultural society was held in St. Paul on the 5th inst., Dr. T. T. Mann, president, in the chair, and Mr. C. H. Clark secretary pro tem.

The committee on credentials reported the following list of delegates:

Dakota.—Wm. Jones, Wm. G. Le Due, R. C. Masters.

Illinois.—Jno. Hobart.

Goodhue.—Warren Bristol, J. E. Thacher, Silvester Dickey.

Hennepin.—Charles Hoag, Aaron Gould, J. H. Howe.

Le Sueur.—A. K. Maynard.

McLeod.—Lewis Harrington.

Mower.—Dana E. King.

Olustead.—B. F. Perry, R. D. Hathaway.

Ramsey.—P. P. Furber, Geo. Hendrickson, D. A. Robertson.

Rice.—J. S. Archibald, Isaac Pope, Gordon E. Cole.

Wabasha.—Wm. Brown.

Washington.—Robert Watson, J. B. H. Mitchell, Jno. McKusick.

Wassota.—H. H. Lowell.

D. A. Robertson, of Ramsey, offered the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, Agriculture is the principal and most important pursuit of our people, in which a practical and scientific education is essential to a high order of improvement, and full development of our agricultural resources; and

WHEREAS, This object can be speedily and generally attained only by the establishment of an agricultural college, with an experimental farm attached, distinct from any other educational establishment, and free from all entangling alliance; and

WHEREAS, Since the congress of the United States donated to our state a magnificent grant of land for endowment of a Minnesota agricultural college, strenuous efforts have been made to divert this grant from its appropriate purpose and legislation have been sought to accomplish that object, therefore,

Resolved, That the state agricultural society, and the farmers of the state, are uncompromisingly opposed to every attempt to divert our agricultural college land grant from its original and only legitimate object.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to present these resolutions to the legislature, and to communicate to the members thereof the views of this society on this subject.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President.—Dr. T. T. Mann, of Washington.

Secretary.—Charles H. Clark, of Hennepin.

Treasurer.—W. L. Ames, of Ramsey.

Executive Committee.—Messrs. D. A. Robertson, of Ramsey; W. Bristol, of Goodhue; Wm. Jones, of Dakota; A. B. Vaughan, of Mower; and Chas. Hoag, of Hennepin.

A communication was received from the Mower County Agricultural Society, announcing the payment of \$350 for premiums at their last fair.

Wm. L. Ames, treasurer of the society, announced the receipts during the past year as \$36.42. Expenditures \$40.05. Received to-day \$23.00. Balance in treasury, \$18.79. Report adopted.

Wm. L. Ames, of Ramsey, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we petition the state legislature to make provision for sending a commissioner to the universal exposition to be held in Paris in 1867, to take charge of the contributions from Minnesota and place them upon exhibition, and that the present president of this society be appointed to that commission.

Wm. Jones, of Dakota, offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That this society instruct the executive committee to make suitable provision for holding a state fair in the first week in October, 1866, at such proper place as will offer to the said committee the greatest inducement.

Chas. H. Clark, of Hennepin, offered the following resolutions asking the removal of the present head of the agricultural bureau at Washington, which were read and adopted separately:

WHEREAS, Finding the great necessity and importance to the success of our republican institutions of a fostering care by our general government of the producing classes, and believing that our future greatness, strength, and wealth as a nation must depend in a great measure on the general prosperity, intelligence, and advancement of these classes.

We therefore

Resolve, That we have the fullest faith in the good results to accrue to these classes from a wise, competent, and judicious management of the federal department of agriculture, and that, while we recognize the ability and wisdom at the head of the other departments of government, we can but deplore the inefficiency of that department under the control and management of its present incumbent, Isaac Newton, whose incompetence is the subject of general complaint from the agricultural intelligence of the whole country.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this society, as representing the agricultural interests of Minnesota, our interests in the said department of agriculture imperatively demand a change in the administration of its affairs, and to this end we would earnestly entreat the president of the United States to appoint some competent and intelligent man as its head.

Resolved, That the secretary of the society be instructed to transmit without delay a certified copy of these resolutions to the president of the United States, and to each of our senators and representatives in congress, as expressive of our earnest desires for the welfare, success, and beneficial results of the said department of agriculture.

W. L. Ames, of Ramsey, introduced the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the agricultural interests of this state demand the annual publication of statistics of our farm products; the authentic reports of the capacity of our soil and the actual production of grain and stock may place our state before the world in its true light as a first class grain and stock growing state.

Resolved, That we hereby request our representatives in the present legislature to make it the duty of assessors in the several townships throughout the state to return with their annual assessment rolls a statement of the number of acres of land under cultivation, and the amount of produce raised in each township, and report the same to the county auditor, who shall return said reports to the secretary of state, to be by him collected and published in pamphlet form.

Chas. Hoag, of Hennepin, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this society looks with appreciative interest upon the enterprise of Col. D. A. Robertson in prosecuting and developing fruit culture in this state, by collecting the history of growing and bearing orchards.

After the adjournment of the meeting, the following committees were appointed:

On Change of Wheat.—Messrs. Bristol, Watson, and Masters.

On Memorializing the Legislature.—Messrs. Robertson, Harrington, and Mitchell.

Farming in Canada.

You may think it strange, but I question if the best farmers in America are not to be found in Upper Canada. They beat us in raising wheat; their barley is certainly superior to ours in quality, and I think the same is true of oats. In the cultivation of root crops we are nowhere. Don't get angry. We beat them in raising corn, and in all crops which partake rather of a commercial than a strictly agricultural character.

We are willing to raise small crops if we can get large profits, while a Canadian farmer, partaking largely of the Scotch and English conservative character, continues on the even tenor of his way. He is not so constantly looking for some easier method of earning a living.

MEDICAL.

RE OF YOUR

STRICKLAND'S
TOUS COUGH
to be the only
coughs, colds,
crouping cough, whooping
cough, bronchitis,
asthma, and expectoration
suitable for all
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everywhere.

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D. B. WHITE, Editor

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THE HASTINGS CONSERVER.

VOLUME V.---NO. 46.

HASTINGS, DAKOTA COUNTY, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1866.

\$2 00 PER YEAR.

THE CONSERVER.

BY IRVING TODD & BRO.



TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 27, 1866.

The President's Veto Message.

Probably no document emanating from the white house, since the emancipation proclamation, has created so profound a sensation as the message of President Johnson, announcing his veto of the freedmen's bureau bill, transmitted to the senate on the 19th inst.

The bill in question was carefully prepared by Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, in supposed compliance with the president's own views of the subject, and, although defective and open to objections in some particulars, yet not of sufficient merit to warrant such an outburst from the executive head of the nation.

In view of our limited space this week we have not thought it worth while to publish the message, and but simply to allude briefly to the cause which undoubtedly prompted it.

The president, like some of his predecessors, has the ambition to put himself at the head of a great party, which is to be built up from the disaffected of both existing parties, and which will receive the vast patronage at his disposal.

To do this it was necessary to break faith with the party which had placed him in power, and a pretext was only wanting. The bill in question supplied this, and the message was issued, as bitterly condemned by republicans as it is universally praised by democrats.

Following closely was the fit companion of his message—the twin brother—his speech to the senate on the evening of the 22d, and in this we shall say nothing. It is a disgrace to him, to us, to the whole nation. Well may we blush for the degradation into which we have fallen.

The School Meeting. As will be seen by our local columns, there will be an adjourned school meeting at Teutonia Hall on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of deciding upon the location of a central school building in this city, to be built of brick or stone, and capable of accommodating five hundred pupils.

The committee have made selections of five different localities, which they will offer to the meeting in the order named. We understand the cost to be about as follows:

1. \$700 to \$800.
2. Two acres for \$600 or five acres for \$1,000.
3. \$800.
4. \$350.
5. \$1,100.

We hope and trust that every legal voter in the district will feel it his duty to be present at that time. It is the most important undertaking now on our hands, and we should push it forward with all possible speed.

Who of our river people does not remember Frank Lewis, clerk on the steamer *Itasca* last season, and one of the best hearted, most generous, and well loved young men of the west. He died at Hastings on Sunday last of lung disease, hastened by over exertion and exposure. Poor Frank, we had learned to love him as a brother. He was always so kind, so gentle, so pleasant, so prompt, so noble hearted, and generous that it seemed as if his great big heart had more of heaven than of earth in it. But few people really knew him or his many noble qualities. Happiness be his forever. When the spring comes, and we pass by where poor Frank sleeps, we shall plant an evergreen and a rose at the head of his grave, that the birds may sing in the branches of the one, and the flowers blossom on the other, in memory of loved Frank Lewis, —*La Crosse Democrat.*

The old *Enterprise* has "had its day and is numbered among the things that was and is not." Mr. Winch has torn her to pieces, and a new boat is already on the stocks to take her place. The old machinery is to be repaired and used in the new boat. Mr. Winch proposes to build as neat a stern wheeler as the Western waters afford. This makes the fourth steamboat built at the boat yard.—*Polk County (Wis.) Press.*

The number of steamboats lost in the western and south-western rivers since December 18th last is twenty-five, valued at \$1,140,000.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

GRAFFAM & PALMER's warblers visited us last Saturday eve. In this troupe were the 'Straight Brothers, who played a violin duet well worth the money, which cannot be excelled even in the eastern states.

School Bill.—The act for the establishment and better regulation of the common schools of the city of Hastings, given in full in our last issue, passed the senate on Wednesday and the house on Friday, by a unanimous vote.

PERSONAL.—H. A. TAYLOR, of the *Star and Times*, D. C. FULTON, ZEPH PLATT, F. B. CLARKE, and H. G. WILSON, of Hudson, Wis., as whole-souled a set of boys as ever breathed, were over to see us last Friday night. Hope they will come again.

SCHOOL MEETING.—The school meeting convened last evening pursuant to adjournment, and adjourned further until to-morrow—Wednesday—evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock, in Teutonia Hall.

The committee on building site report their choice of grounds in the following order:

1. The south half of block 35.
2. Two acres next east of the Ingram place.
3. Eight lots next south of Teuth Street and west of Kansas.
4. The south half of block 39.
5. Lots 6, 7, and 8 of block 29.

The cost of building not to exceed \$15,000.

I. O. O. G. T.—A lodge of Good Templars was organized in this city yesterday by A. Edgerton, G. W. C. T., of St. Paul, under name of the Star Lodge No. 47. The following are the officers elected:

- W. C. T.—Seagrave Smith.
- W. F. T.—Mrs. Sarah A. Lemen.
- W. C. T.—J. F. Mars.
- W. T. R.—S. Lemen.
- W. F. S.—J. H. Etheridge.
- W. S.—John Kennedy.
- W. M.—H. E. Burritt.
- W. A. M.—Mrs. M. D. Merrill.
- W. I. G.—Miss Julia Browning.
- W. O. G.—Wm. H. Lucas.
- W. R. H. S.—Mrs. A. F. Mars.
- W. J. H. S.—Miss H. A. Lancaster.

LARCENY.—On the 18th inst., three boys, named ISAAC DIXE, JOHN CASLERLY, and MICHAEL LEONARD, of this city, hired a horse and cutter of Mr. DANIEL R. L. and returned at 6 o'clock in the evening. Not returning as agreed, and accidentally learning that they had gone on to St. Paul, he telegraphed the chief of police, who found the rig in front of a saloon, rather the worse for wear, and the horse probably not fed since leaving here. On Tuesday Mr. DANIEL went up and recovered his property. They had been to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fort Snelling, and Minneapolis, and were having what they considered a good time generally. The boys made their escape to Red Wing, and were arrested by Sheriff CHANDLER, brought back, and examined before Justice CHESNEY, on the 22d, who held them for trial at the June term of the district court. In default of bail they were sent to jail in St. Paul.

Before starting out they helped themselves to Mr. TWICHELL's money drawer to the amount of some twenty dollars or more, which supplied funds for the trip. We hope they may take another—to the penitentiary.

FUNERAL OF MR. HATCH.—Mr. HOMER HATCH was buried on Saturday last from the Methodist Church with Masonic honors, the M. W. G. W. P. PARSONS, G. M., presiding, and the Rev. J. M. HOOVER preaching the sermon. A large number of visiting brethren were in attendance from Prescott, Cottage Grove, etc.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by Dakota Lodge No. 7, of which the deceased was a member:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Architect and Ruler of the Universe to suddenly terminate the earthly career of our worthy and much beloved brother, HOMER HATCH, who departed this life in St. Louis on the 13th of February; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Lodge recognized in Brother Hatch a just and upright mason.

Resolved, That in his death the fraternity have lost a worthy member, the wife a kind and tender husband, the family a loving and indulgent father, and the community an honorable and useful citizen.

Resolved, That in the life and character of our departed brother we recognize the exemplification of those noble tenets of our order which, while they teach us how to meet, act, and part, point us with happy assurance to the renewal of a well spent life.

Resolved, That the best evidence to

the world of our appreciation of the worth of our deceased brother will be a steady and zealous imitation of his Masonic and Christian virtues.

Resolved, That the members of this Lodge tender to the family of our deceased brother the assurance of our deep sympathy in this their great affliction.

Resolved, That the lodge-room be draped in mourning, and the brethren wear crapes on the left arm while in Lodge for sixty days.

Resolved, That the secretary spread upon the records these resolutions, and transmit a copy of the same, under the seal of the Lodge, to the family of the deceased, and that the editors of the city papers be requested to publish the same.

LOCAL NOTICES.

HUGH MITCHELL has bought out Price's old stand, and re-fitted it in a very neat and tasty manner. Call and see him.

MRS. is still closing out his assortment, and will sell at lower prices than ever. His stock of boots and shoes is unsurpassed in this market. Call and see samples.

Call at NEWMAN'S, in Union Block, for your bargains in the way of dry goods. He has them and no mistake. Examine his style and prices before purchasing elsewhere, and you will have no need of looking further.

PAY UP.—We would consider it a great favor if all those indebted to this office, either for subscription, advertising, or job work, would call at their earliest convenience and settle for the same. We need the money, and must have it.

MACOMBER is desirous of closing out his assortment of silver and plated ware preparatory to receiving his spring supply, and will sell cheaper than ever. Repairing done by careful and experienced workmen, and warranted. Give him an order.

YANZ & BRONSON are determined to maintain their reputation as first-class business men, and are also determined to sell groceries as low as any other house in Hastings. Their goods and prices are open for inspection, and will compare favorably with any others. Call at the brown store.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.—The members of the executive committee of the Dakota County Agricultural Society are notified that there will be a meeting of the committee at the office of THE CONSERVER on Saturday, March 10th, at 1 o'clock p. m. A full attendance is desirable, as there is business of importance to be transacted.

Per order of the president.

IRVING TODD, Secretary.

Hastings, Feb. 27, 1866. 46-2w

DIED.

In Helena City, Montana Territory, Jan. 7th, 1866, Mr. S. W. PAUL, formerly of this city.

Masonic.

VERMILION CHAPTER NO. 2, R. A. M.—Stated meetings Friday on 3d Mondays each month at their hall, corner of Second and Vermilion Streets. C. H. LANGE, H. F. J. J. MARVIN, Secretary.

DAKOTA LODGE, No. 1, F. & A. M.—Stated meetings 2d and 4th Wednesdays each month at their hall, corner of Second and Vermilion Streets. C. H. LANGE, H. F. J. J. MARVIN, Secretary.

MT. MORIAM LODGE, No. 35, F. & A. M.—Stated meetings 1st and 3d Mondays each month at their hall, corner of Second and Vermilion Streets. C. H. LANGE, H. F. J. J. MARVIN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.

VERMILION LODGE, No. 8.—Meets Tuesday evening of every week at their hall, corner of Second and Vermilion Streets. JOHN INGRAM, N. G. S. W. FRANKSON, Recording Secretary.

HASTINGS LUMBER MARKET.

Corrected weekly by COVILE & LITTLE.

Common Lumber, \$15 00/Clar. No. 1. 25 00
Flooring, 30 00/3 1/2 angles, No. 1. 5 00
Siding, 20 00/8 do No. 2. 5 00
Lath, 3 00/stock boards. 18 00

RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.

BY DRAVER & BALLARD.

HASTINGS, MINN., February 27, 1866.

WHEAT, per bushel, 90
FLOUR, per sack, 3 20
COHN, per sack, 60 75
OATS, do, 30 50
RYE, do, 45 50
BARLEY, do, 40 50
POTATOES, 10 00/100
BRANS, 10 00/100
ONIONS, do, 10 00/100
HAY, per ton, 10 00/100
WOOD, green, per cord, 5 25/2 00
WOOD, dry, do, 4 50/2 00
SALT, per bushel, 4 50/2 00
SALT, per lb. 10
BUTTER, per lb., 30 00/40
CHEESE, Minnesota, per lb., 25 00/30
CREAM, Hamburg, do, 25 00/30
EGGS, per dozen, 25 00/30
PORE, fresh, per lb., 10 00/100
YORK, salt, per lb., 15 00/20
BEEF, fresh, do, 15 00/20
HAMS, Minnesota, per lb., 15 00/20
HAMS, cured, do, 15 00/20
APPLES, green, per barrel, 6 00/7 50
APPLES, dried, per lb., 20
FRUIT, dried, do, 30 00/40
BLACKBERRIES, dried, 50 00/60
SUGARS, brown, per lb., 10 00/100
SUGARS, fair, do, 12 00/12 50
SUGARS, refined, do, 15 00/15 50
MOLASSES, plantation, per gal., 50 00/60
MOLASSES, prime S. O. do, 1 25/1 75
SYRUPS, 1 00/1 25
COFFEY, prime Rio per lb., 1 00/1 25
COFFEY, O. G. Java, do, 50 00/60
TEAS, 1 00/2 00

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Our Visitors, and What They Think of Us.

The St. Paul papers of Tuesday last contain full accounts of the legislative visit to our city. We extract from *The Press* as follows:

One of the most important matters which has occupied the attention of the present legislature is the best means to be adopted to secure to the state the magnificent grant of lands which congress has offered for the establishment of one or more agricultural colleges in this state.

The question is one of great importance to the agricultural interests, and one which should be carefully considered and solved. There are but few who would desire, even if it could be accomplished, to divert this great boon to the farming community from its original design. The farmers of the state very justly look upon this grant as theirs, and are watching with jealous eyes the disposition which is to be made of it.

The great difficulty has been, owing to the depleted condition of the treasury, as to the expediency or even possibility of complying with the conditions of the grant. In order to secure it one or more colleges must be established before the 2d day of July, 1867, and in order to do this an outlay of money of no inconsiderable amount is requisite.

Pending the discussion of this question the city of Hastings sends up to the legislature a proposition to donate a certain amount of lands, and to erect a building suitable for the commencement of such an institution, upon the condition that the college shall be located at that place. This proposition seemed to meet the approval of many of the members, and upon the invitation of the Hastings people, a joint committee of both branches was appointed to visit the proposed location and report upon the expediency of accepting it.

The proposition coming at so late a day of the session, it was found impossible, owing to the press of business which that body find before them, to adjourn over two days in order to give the committee sufficient time to make the desired examination of the site. The committee were, therefore, compelled, greatly against their wishes, to ride down to Hastings on the Sabbath, in order to accomplish their mission and return again on Monday evening. When we consider that an amount of over a million dollars is involved, and to secure which some definite action must be taken during the present session, no one who will consider the matter for a moment will question the propriety of an act which, on first thought, might look like Sabbath breaking. We make this explanation in justice to the committee and the members of the legislature in general, as we have heard since their return some severe strictures from a few over-pious persons upon the propriety of their course in this respect.

The members of the committee, and a few invited guests, numbering, in all some fifteen or eighteen persons, left the city in cutters about 11 o'clock. Nothing of interest transpired during the trip down. The roads were in much better condition than was anticipated, and the party reached Hastings about the middle of the afternoon, all in the best of spirits.

We found comfortable quarters provided for us at the Tremont House, where we were hospitably received. After a rest of a half or three-quarters of an hour, during which time we got pretty well thawed out, the announcement that dinner was ready was gladly welcomed by us all. A ride of twenty-five miles through the cold, and over roads not remarkable for their smoothness, has a great tendency to sharpen up one's appetite, at least it had the effect to do so in this instance, as the proprietor of the Tremont will, no doubt, bear us witness.

Dinner over, our party is soon divided up, some going out to spend the day with their friends, others to take a ride through the town, while the remainder, having had enough of the latter sort for one day, preferred to furnish their own locomotion, for the sake of variety. Being among this number ourselves, we will describe, briefly, the sights seen and the impressions made upon the mind from their standpoint.

We took a stroll, in the first place, down Bailey Street to the river, to view the site of the intended railroad bridge, which is some 200 feet from the Father of Waters at this point. This structure has not yet been commenced, and the only marks to indicate its location is a couple of rows of stakes which have been driven into the ice (the stakes we mean, not the rows) from side to side. And here we will state a fact which may not be generally known to many, which is, that the river is narrower at this point than at any place between St. Paul and its mouth. The channel is perfectly straight, and we are told, for considerable distance, and at the present stage of water it is less than five hundred feet from shore to shore. It is, consequently, the most favorable point for bridging on the river, as it will not require a span to exceed six hundred feet in length. The company are pushing this road and forward with all possible dispatch. Fourteen miles of grading have already been completed, and it is expected to have the cars running to this point by the first of October at farthest. We are informed that they are required by the stipulations of their charter to have twenty miles completed and the cars running thereon by the first of November. This will bring them across the river and through the town to the lake in the rear. The route selected for the road is by Bailey Street to Lake Isabel, across an easy curve is made, and thence across the west side of the lake. The

location is an exceedingly favorable one for the town, as it will in no wise interfere with the business portion of the place, and yet is sufficiently near to the business center to meet the convenience of all. The city has donated to the company an entire block of lots on Bailey Street, between Second and Third, for depot grounds. The square is beautiful one, and is all that could be desired for the purpose for which it is intended.

Passing by Lake Isabel, which is about the size of Lake Como, and which it very much resembles, we cross over to Vermillion Street, and thence out over the prairie to Vermillion Falls.

As we ascend to the level of the prairie we have a magnificent view of Hastings and the surrounding country. When reaching the brow of the hill the sun was just disappearing behind the horizon, and as it shed its soft, mellow rays upon the surrounding bluffs, the picture presented was charming in the extreme. As one stood there entranced, as it were, by the beauties of nature, clothed in all the loveliest hues of a golden sun-set, he was almost compelled to doubt the asserted superior charms of European sun-sets, even those which tint, with such beautiful hues, the hills and dells of classic Italy. Far away to the east and south, over the peaks which skirt the river, and far out into Wisconsin, the whole face of nature, robed in the emblem of purity, mirrored back the blended beauties of the departing orb. The scene was a striking one, and led the beholder in thought from nature by easy but sure succession up to Nature's God.

Just as the last faint ray of the setting sun had disappeared, we reached the somewhat elevated Falls of Vermillion, excelled only in beauty by our own Minne-laha. This is certainly a beautiful spot, and, as the water comes rippling over its rocky bed and leaps into the abyss below, sending its mounding way down through one of the most picturesque ravines it has ever been our fortune to see, the impression made upon the beholder is far different from that produced by any handwork of man. The falls are, of course, now clothed in their winter garb, and immense icicles of every conceivable size and shape hang pendant on every side. The Vermillion Creek or River as it is called, on which the falls are situated, runs in nearly an easterly direction here, and in the summer season must be a very pretty stream. The green grass of the prairie skirts the very water's edge on either side, and impresses a kiss upon its dewy cheeks as it glistens slowly and noiselessly by. But night is now beginning to overtake us, and we turn our faces homeward, deeply impressed with the beautiful surroundings of our sister city. The evening is passed by our party in different ways; some at tending church, while others remain at the hotel, to rest from the wearisome ride and the still more wearisome walk of the day.

At about nine o'clock on yesterday morning the committee were collected together in the parlor of the hotel, and were formally welcomed to the city by Mayor Willson, on behalf of the common council and the citizens generally. The following is the address:

Gentlemen of the Committee:

It is with the feelings of pleasurable gratification that we meet and welcome you to our rural city, surrounded as we are by the most fertile and productive agricultural districts of our state. Many of us are engaged directly in agricultural employments, and all of us deeply interested in the progress of the great grain and stock raising industry, and all of us anxious to see the best interests of the state promoted in every possible way.

With this view, gentlemen, and bearing in mind the advantages of location at this point, we have been applying to almost every other part of the state which has equal claims in importance and population. St. Paul has the capital, Stillwater the penitentiary, Faribault the seat of our army, Winona, St. Cloud, and St. Peter the normal schools, St. Anthony the University, and shall Hastings alone continue to remain the only place of importance in our state which has not received the friendly consideration of our legislature? We have hoped and shall continue to hope that the agricultural college may be located at this point.

We are about in the average climate of the state, and our place is easy of access to all parts of the state, by river, by rail from all points on the navigable waters of the state, by good wagon roads from all directions, and we will doubtless be in railroad connection with St. Paul and thus with every other part of the state in a very short time. We hope also to build before two years passes away, a road to connect with the Central road at some point within our own county.

Our city and its surroundings, for the romantic beauty and variety of its scenery, and the fertility and diversity of its soil, will be found well fitted for and adapted to the wants of just such an institution of learning as is contemplated by congress in the act donating lands in aid of agricultural colleges.

Feeling confident, therefore, that an examination of our claims and position, although made at this unfavorable season of the year, will satisfy any unbiased persons of the advantages of location at this place, we again welcome you, and trust that your short visit to Hastings may be as agreeable to you as it has been pleasant for us to meet you, and, in conclusion, we propose to accompany you and to point out some of the places proposed as a suitable location for the buildings, and to view the adjacent territory.

I have the pleasure of offering on the part of the city, to the committee of the legislature in the event of the location of the agricultural college here, the following propositions:

Resolved, That the city of Hastings will guarantee to the state of Minnesota, for the use of the agricultural college, a plot of land, to be given by act of congress, to be a gift of five acres of land, and put up and complete a suitable building to accommodate fifty students, to be built of stone, and in line to comply with the provisions of the act of congress, and also guarantee

the purchase of five hundred acres of land adjoining, at a cost not to exceed \$25 per acre; provided, that the legislature locate the said agricultural college at this place.

Resolved, That the City Council, that to secure the location of the agricultural college, provided for by act of congress to this state, at this city, we offer, as a second proposition, to donate to the state three hundred acres of land adjoining the city limits, and also guarantee the purchase of two hundred acres additional, at a price not exceeding \$25 per acre.

Judge Maynard, chairman of the joint committee, returned thanks on behalf of the committee for the very kind manner in which they had been received. He said the first proposition which had been made fully met his approval, and he thought or at least hoped that it would meet the approbation of the legislature. In regard to the second, he felt confident it would not be accepted. The judge then spoke somewhat at length of the importance of agricultural colleges and of the great necessity of some action which would secure to our state the grant of lands which congress has so liberally donated for this purpose. He said that he was on principle opposed to the policy of accepting donations from cities for this purpose. He would much prefer, if the state was in condition to do so, of selecting a location regardless of any propositions or donations, and only with regard to the best point. If Hastings then should seem to be the most fitting place, locate it here; if some other point offered greater inducements, locate it there. But, under the present embarrassed condition of our finances, he felt that the liberal aid proposed should be carefully considered, and should have great weight upon the minds of the legislature in deciding upon the location.

The judge said that, other things being equal, he was in favor of the most accessible point for this institution. He thought the state fair grounds should be located upon this experimental farm. These facts bring together the farmers from all parts of the state, with their sons and daughters, and he desired that they should see the workings of the institution and be enabled to profit from the experiments which were there being made.

He again thanked his honor, the mayor, the common council, and the people of Hastings for the very cordial reception which they had received.

The conveyances being now in readiness, the committee, accompanied by the mayor and council, started to view the proposed site of college. The weather was anything but inviting, just at that time, for a sleigh ride, as it was snowing about as fast as it will well, and soon over. After a ride of about a mile and a half in a westerly direction, it was announced that we were on the grounds. A circle of the lands was made, and every opportunity offered that could be, at this season of the year, to inspect the premises.

Hastings is situated upon three tables or benches of land rising from the river, which runs in front of the city nearly due east, like the benches of a huge amphitheatre miles in diameter. In the pit of the amphitheatre is Lake Isabel, rock bound on the river and town side, the shore being about thirty feet above the water. The streets run perpendicular and parallel to the river. They are sixty-six feet wide with three exceptions. The main business street, parallel with the river is Second Street, and the main business street perpendicular to the river is Vermillion. These are one hundred feet wide, and Bailey Street, at the foot of which the St. Paul and Winona railroad crosses, is also one hundred feet wide. The land on the south and west of the city or town, and adjoining the corporate limits, on any portion of which is offered as a site for the college, is high above the river bottoms and overlooks a magnificent stretch of river and bluff from Belanger's Island up stream, to Diamond Bluff, twelve miles below Prescott, and the table mountains in Wisconsin. The Vermillion River comes in from the west southwest, and is spanned by a bridge on Vermillion Street one and a half miles from the Mississippi. A few hundred feet below this bridge the Vermillion pitches headlong into a rocky gorge, with a perpendicular fall of fifty-six feet, and flowing through one of the most wild and rocky channels imaginable, with an additional fall of fifty-four feet inside of a mile, finds its way into the Vermillion Slough, which again joins the river at Red Wing. The location which was shown as the most desirable, if it could be procured for a reasonable price, was on the east of Vermillion Street and south of the Vermillion River and falls, reaching to and skirting the stream for a mile, and embracing every variety of soil and timber. A fine grove of oaks intersected by a rocky gorge and fringed, on the banks of the Vermillion and the gorge, by some noble pines and more modest cedars, juniper, and white birch, was proposed as the site of the main buildings. The farm lands proposed, lying to the rear and right of this location, and embracing high hazel brush prairie, timber, and bottom lands, and a bench of twenty or thirty acres, which was said to have a clay subsoil, and was well protected from the west winds, and which Col. D. A. Robertson enthusiastically pronounced as the most favorable location possible for orchard fruits. Also upon the bottom was a small piece of wild rice swamp.

Three hundred acres of this land the city of Hastings proposes to donate to the college—and certainly it seems to be a most munificent donation, and a favorable location—this is the second proposition. The first is to donate forty acres of this land as a site, and erect a building sufficient to accommodate fifty students.

All being satisfied with their observations, the party returned to Gen. Le

Duc's residence, situated on Vermillion Street, arriving there about 12 o'clock. The party alighted and proceeded to examine the general's elegant blooded stock, of which, in the way of horses especially, he has some of the finest specimens in the state. What attracted the most attention, however, were his cashmere goats. He has just a dozen of these animals, and as most of the party had never seen any before, they were quite a curiosity. These were brought from Tennessee, and are the first that have been introduced into this state. They are in fine condition, and appear to thrive splendidly in our climate. Considering the enormous price which these fleeces will bring, and the ease with which they can be raised, living upon the same food as ordinary sheep, they are certainly a profitable kind of stock to keep. The general values his flock at six hundred dollars a head.

The next piece of the programme was dinner, which is always acceptable about that hour of the day. The feast which we found prepared for us was elegant and sumptuous, and was duly appreciated by hungry guests. Without any desire to flatter, but as a matter of single justice to our worthy host, we but echo the universal sentiment expressed by all present, when we say that it has never been our fortune to set down to a better table in Minnesota. Many thanks are due Gen. Le Duc and his worthy lady for their kind reception and bountiful entertainment.

A short time was spent in viewing the different apartments of the general's rich mansion, which is a very fine one, but is yet in an unfinished condition. Among a large collection of relics of the war, stored away in one of the rooms, we noticed a small portable printing press, which has "been through the war." This press started with Gen. Fremont, in Western Virginia, went through pretty much all the campaign in Virginia, and ended its military career with Gen. Sherman, in his famous march to the ocean.

It being now 2 o'clock, we left on our homeward journey, reaching here at 6 p. m. The trip throughout was an exceedingly pleasant one to all, and the kind treatment our party received at the hands of the people of Hastings was the subject of general remark.

In conclusion, we desire to return our special thanks to all, in general, for their hospitality, and to Gen. Le Duc, Irving Todd, esq., editor of *The Conserver*, and N. C. Draper, esq., in particular, for substantial favors received at their hands.

The Pioneer says:

To understand the location proposed to be donated by the city of Hastings to the college, it will be necessary to describe briefly the city and its surroundings. The Mississippi, which strikes the high rocky bluffs of Washington County, at the foot of Belanger's Island, is deflected, and turning southward, flows with an even width of about half a mile straight upon the low bench of solid rock which forms the base of Hastings, from which it rebounds and flows east in front of the town in a channel narrowed to about six hundred feet at the foot of Bailey Street, where the St. Paul and Winona railroad crosses. The shore is about thirty-six feet high, and this is the first bench, on which the mercantile business is chiefly done. The second and third benches or tables of land lying within two miles from the levee at the foot of Vermillion Street to the borders of the great Vermillion prairie, which extends in undulating waves, dotted with groves of timber as far as the eye can reach. Though this prairie for thirty miles flows the Vermillion River in a southerly direction until it reaches the outskirts of Hastings, where it drops suddenly in as rocky and wild a canyon as the surprised traveler would expect to find in Mexico or Guatemala.

The banks of the Vermillion are here lined with majestic pines and scrubby juniper, cedar, and white birch.

It is below the falls on the south side of the stream, and in a grove of oaks, that the citizens of Hastings propose one of the most desirable locations for the college building. Down the stream and adjoining this the committee were invited to inspect a dredged river bed, hazel brush, woodland and bottom lands, and skirted by a small rice swamp, the entire tract hemmed on the north by the Vermillion River.

The mayor, on the part of the city, proposed to donate forty acres of this tract as a site, and to erect a building to accommodate fifty students, or to donate three hundred acres of this tract as a site and firm, leaving the state or the agricultural college board to do the building. If the site proposed could not be obtained at a reasonable price, the committee were assured that others equally eligible west of the town could be had. The view from the place proposed is very extensive, and in summer must certainly be beautiful, in the extreme. The broad reach, of the Mississippi above, the diversified bluffs on the opposite shore, Hastings with its stone warehouses and elevators and steam mills surrounding Lake Isabel in the front, and Point Douglas and Prescott, with the highlands of Wisconsin in the background—make up a picture rarely equaled. Either offer of the city of Hastings was munificent, and worthy of her enterprising people.

We spoke above of the narrow channel of the river opposite Hastings, apparently made for the crossing place of a railroad. The Winona and St. Paul railroad have taken advantage of this fact to secure this favorable "narrow" for their crossing place, and design building a bridge here. By the terms

See Fourth Page.

THE CONSERVER.

IRVING TODD & BRO.,

Proprietors.

IRVING TODD, JR.,

Office Over the First National Bank.

From the Gold Mines. III.

MUTUAL'S CAMP, 50 MILES FROM DU LUTH, MINN.,

Feb. 11th, 1896.

To the Editor of The Conserver:

When I last wrote you from Superior

City, some three weeks ago, I expected

ere this to be at Vermillion Falls, but time has rolled along, and

still finds me on the road, and I will

now endeavor to post you in regard to

our sojournings in the wilderness since

that time.

We broke camp Jan. 18th, and moved

diagonally across the Bay of Superior to

Du Luth, Minn., distance seven miles.

We remained at that place one week

for the purpose of procuring hay, pur-

chasing extra supplies of provisions, re-

ceiving new members into the compa-

ny, etc.

In this connection allow me to re-

mark that, after two weeks' observation

in and around Du Luth, noticing among

other things its advantages as a com-

mercial port, I am well convinced that

in regard to a harbor for vessels it has

more advantages than Superior with its

natural break water. In Superior Bay

the water is said to be shallow, and the

sand constantly changing the channel,

while at Du Luth, on the main lake, the

water is very deep, and at no time

while I was there would a vessel have

the least trouble in loading, although

the lake was entirely clear of ice and

the wind blowing frightfully severe

during a large portion of the time.

As a Minnesotan, I am very sorry to

see a probability of the St. Paul and

Superior railroad having its terminus in

Wisconsin, while we have as good a

place in Minnesota. It is very evident

there will be a large commercial city

wherever the terminus is, and I am very

anxious to see that place where it will

rebound to the benefit of our young

state.

On the morning of Jan. 27th we

again took up the line of march, wind-

ing around trees, stumps, logs, rocks,

and every conceivable barrier, over

hills, through ravines, across marshes,

through swamps, morasses, and thick-

ets, and above all deep snows, but these

obstacles were one by one overcome,

and we marched cheerfully on, all were

in good health and anxious to arrive at

the new El Dorado.

On the evening of the third day we

reached the Cloquet River, one of the

tributaries of the St. Louis. It is a

nice stream about fifteen rods in width,

rolling along through an exceedingly

rough country, covered with an excel-

lent growth of pine timber.

Forty rods below where the road

crosses is a tremendous water-power,

the whole stream rushing over rocks,

and falling perhaps twenty feet within

a distance of half a mile.

At this place I picked up specimens

of rock containing pyrites of iron, a yellow

substance resembling gold, and its

presence is generally supposed to be an

indication of that precious metal being

in the vicinity, and I feel quite con-

fident that at some future time this whole

country will be found to abound in

precious minerals, which will be of un-

told value to the state.

Traveling north from the Cloquet,

we find the country more level; some-

times for miles we traveled through

swamps of scrubby spruce and tamar-

ack covered with varieties of moss, and

the whole capped with immense patches

of snow, making an exceedingly soft

place through which to manufacture a

road.

In other places the country is more

inviting, covered with a large growth of

timber, consisting of pine, birch, and

popple. The average size of timber,

however, is not so large as it is south

of Superior, and the quality of the soil

much poorer. After five days' hard

labor we arrived on the banks of the

White Face, a much smaller and less

inviting stream than the Cloquet.

We were then forty miles from Du

Luth, and at the end of the road. Our

teams could go no further until the road

was cut out. We therefore piled up

our goods and chattels on the bank of

the stream, sent the train back after

forage and articles we could not bring the

first trip, ground up our axes, and com-

menced hewing our way through

swamps, brush, etc., for Vermillion

Falls, distant thirty-five miles. We are

at present in camp on a beautiful sheet

of water supposed to be Lake Palmer,

near about twenty-five miles from the

land to which we're bound, and expect

to be there rejoicing in our success with-

in two weeks. We have already plant-

ed the "Stars and Stripes" at the falls of

Vermillion, and have four stalwart "in-

dians" guarding them, the rest of us

propose to assist in keeping them in

place, very soon.

One of our party saw five reindeer

playing on the lake within a half mile

of our camp day before yesterday, and

two more crossed the road a few rods

ahead of us yesterday. They make a

track as large as an ox, and weigh

from five to seven hundred pounds.

This shows that we are pretty well

north, if nothing else does. We cer-

tainly could not tell by the weather,

for it is very comfortable here. We chop

bare handed from morning till night,

and suffer no inconvenience in doing so.

I'll venture to say that this is more than

can be done on the prairie, for the lat-

est news I have from civilization is to

the effect that thermometers are of no

account, they having frozen up in the

early part of the winter and still con-

tinues the same; snow from three to six

feet deep and still coming, while here

the weather is beautiful, snow but

eighteen inches deep on the level, no

chance to drift, and everything favorable

for your faithfuls,

QUARTZ.

Live for Something.

Charles Sterling was one-and-twenty,

a genial, good-hearted, truthful, intel-

ligent fellow; and one, withal, whom

the youngest portion of the female com-

munity called nearly handsome. He

could sing a song; he could tell a story,

and he could play the piano forte like a

professor. In short, he was a perfect

magazine of accomplishments, and his

companionship was prized very highly

by those who sought the lighter and

gayer enjoyments of social life. In

boyhood Charles had been blessed with

the advantage that flow from wealth;

but when his father died, and the busi-

ness of the administration had been

settled, there were but a few thousand

dollars left for the son. And what were

these few thousand for Charles Ster-

ling?

He was not really a spendthrift; nor

had he any very bad habits.

He had not yet become dissipated,

and the impulse of his nature were all

of the better kind. But he kept his

horse and his dog, and his gun and his

fishing rods, and he dressed very neatly

and prettily; and all the while he was

drawing upon his patrimony without ad-

ding anything thereto.

Among the many fair maidens of

Oakville who had smiled upon him

there was one whom Charles Sterling

really loved; and that was Mary Bos-

worth. She was not, perhaps, the most

beautiful girl in town; but there could

not be one better; and she loved Charles

as well as he could her. She was pure

and true-hearted; and her smiles were

as warm and charming as the sunlight of

early summer. Charles had told her of

his love, and had received the assurance

that his love was returned; but when

he spoke of marriage, she hesitated.

There was another whom she loved, and

to whom she owed a sacred duty. Not

without her father's full and free con-

sent could she give her hand away.

Her mother had been dead many years,

and she was alone the light and joy of

her father's home.

Mr. Bosworth had started in life a

poor, friendless boy, but, by untiring in-

dustry and perseverance, united with

honesty of purpose, he had won his way

to a position of wealth and influence.

And to this man Charles Sterling ap-

plied for a great favor.

"You ask me for the hand of my

daughter," said Bosworth, laying aside

his spectacles, and closing the book he

had been reading.

"Yes, sir," replied Charles, speaking

less faltering than at first.

"I love her truly, and I am sure that

she returns that love."

"Charles," spoke Mr. Bosworth, kind-

ly, but yet with a seriousness that was

not altogether pleasant to the youth,

"a home without love would be a sad,

desolate place; but love cannot make a

home. I am going to speak very plain-

ly to you, for the subject is one of too

deep and vital importance to be lightly

passed upon. You cannot love my

daughter better than I love her, and

before I suffer her to go forth from this

home of peace and comfort I would

know whether she was going and what

shall be the foundation of this new life

upon which she proposes to enter. I

would not make a mere business matter

of the holy relation of husband and

wife; she should be so—I would

have all feel that there are sacred duties

to be performed upon entering into that

relation. Now, in what way do you

plan to furnish a home for your wife?"

"In what way, sir?" repeated Charles

with a vacant stare into the host's face.

"Yes," said Bosworth as the youth

hesitated, "I would like to know how

you propose to furnish a home; and

furthermore, I would like to know what

sort of a home it will be."

"Why—of course I shall furnish a

good home for my wife, sir," answered

Charles quite independently. "Do you

doubt me, sir?"

"I do not doubt your good intentions,

Charles; but I do much doubt your

ability."

The youth had a quick answer upon

his lips, but he did not speak it.

"Tell me," pursued Mr. Bosworth,

"are your plans for the future?"

"Whence will you derive the income that

is to support yourself and wife?"

Charles hung his head and tried to

think how much money he owed; but

he could not tell. Finally he said:

"I trust you do not fear, sir, that I

shall fail to support my wife in a prop-

er manner."

"You do not answer me. I asked

you what are your plans—what your

purpose for the future? Let me

know that, and then I can judge whether

I can voluntarily cast the lot of my

beloved child with you."

Charles Sterling was uneasy. He

did not know how to answer.

"Ah, Charles," said Mr. Bosworth,

slowly shaking his head, "I fear you

have no plan at all. You have no fixed

purpose for the future. Thus far in life

you have only been plucking the frag-

rant flowers that blossomed in your

pathway, forgetting that the winter com-

eth in which no flowers can blossom

save those that are carefully nurtured

and protected. Do you remember

James Audley and Philip Severn and

Arthur Manning?"

"Mr. Bosworth," said the youth,

with a flushed brow, "do you mean to in-

sultuate that I could sink as they sank?"

"I mean to insinuate nothing, Charles.

But tell me—can you not remember

when they were as happy and as hope-

ful as you are now?"

"Yes, sir."

"And yet you have seen them fall? Do

you believe that they fell designedly?

Do you believe that either of them

voluntarily chose the position to which

they sank?"

"No sir—of course not."

"This brings us, then, to the subject

which I would open to your understand-

ing. The thousands who are yearly

sinking into the slough of despair have

not voluntarily chosen that course. The

white-haired old man, chained in a fel-

low's dungeon, did not in the morning

of life purpose to reach that sad goal.

Ah, my boy, the danger is not, as a

general thing, in making a wrong

choice, but it is in making no choice

at all.

"What would you think of the mar-

iner who should launch his bark upon

the ocean, amid varying currents and

changing winds, with no one at the

helm? And yet such a mariner would

be no fool to think that he who

launches forth upon the ocean of life

without any fixed purpose. The ship of

the mariner may be ever so strongly

built and beautifully proportioned; her

spars may be of the best pattern,

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